

PANICS OF THE PAST. OUR WORST MINE DISASTERS.

LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

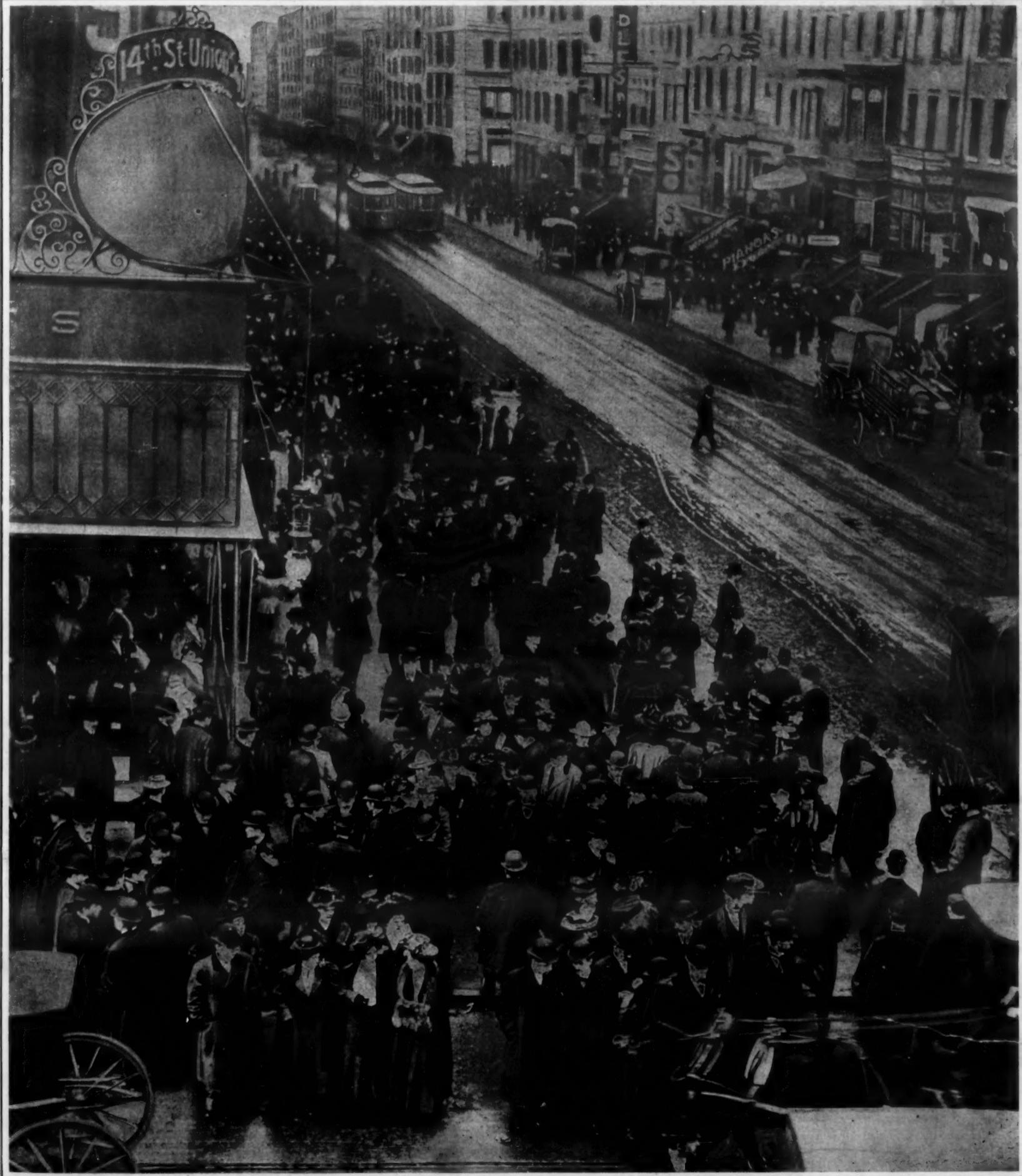
THE OLDEST AND BEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

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THE CHARLES SCHWEINLER PRESS.

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NO FALLING OFF IN HOLIDAY TRADE AT NEW YORK.

BUSY CROWDS OF CHRISTMAS SHOPPERS ON FOURTEENTH STREET LOOKING FROM BROADWAY TO FIFTH AVENUE,
IN THE HEART OF THE SHOPPING DISTRICT.—Photograph by H. D. Blauvelt.

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

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If LESLIE'S WEEKLY cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported on postal card, or by letter.

Thursday, December 19, 1907

Making the Pure-food Law Ridiculous.

EVERYBODY believes in pure food, and everybody, including manufacturers of food products, is convinced of the necessity for a pure-food law such as the one which is now in force by national enactment. But a law made by the representatives of the people to secure pure food products is one thing, and the arbitrary enforcement, not of the law itself, but of so-called "rulings," which are at variance, according to good lawyers, with the express provisions of the statute is another. Whatever may be the motives of Dr. Wiley, the chief of the bureau of chemistry of the Agricultural Department—and we do not desire to impugn them—it is obvious, as will be seen from the clear and concise statements of Mr. Hugh Gordon Miller, a well-known and reputable New York lawyer, which we publish elsewhere, that Dr. Wiley is going far beyond the spirit of the law in his absurd, and in many cases offensive, rulings in regard to various manufactured articles of food. This is not a time to hamper American industries. They are having a hard enough time as it is.

For example, Dr. Wiley rules that all ice-cream must contain a certain percentage of butter-fat, no matter if the ingredients from which it is made are perfectly pure and wholesome. His sensational statements about the gelatine used for the "holding up" of this product when it is to be shipped to a considerable distance are ridiculed by chemists of high standing. The effect of these and other loose statements of the same character upon legitimate business is very considerable, as Mr. Miller points out; for "to throw suspicion upon manufactured food products is, in fact, to destroy." If Mr. Miller's statement is, that the value of legitimate property has in this manner been injured to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars is correct—and Dr. Wiley has had an opportunity to make answer to the published statements of Mr. Miller and other critics, of which we have not noticed that he has availed himself—Dr. Wiley must assume a tremendous responsibility.

Not to President Roosevelt, but to the chief chemist of the Agricultural Department, must be ascribed a goodly measure of the depression from which the business of the country is now suffering. To take only one example—the farmers of the United States, who last year raised products aggregating in value nearly seven and one-half billion dollars, may have something to say about his attacks upon corn-syrup, in the manufacture of which a large proportion of their greatest cereal crop is consumed.

It cannot be too strongly insisted upon that the making of standards was expressly avoided by the framers of the pure-food law, and that no government official has legal authority for imposing them upon manufacturers in flat contradiction of the provisions of the pure-food law. In doing so and erecting prohibitions which are palpably absurd, Dr. Wiley is bringing the administration of the pure-food law into contempt, and putting one of the strongest weapons possible in the hands of its enemies. We want pure and wholesome foods, not finicky and technical "rulings," which have no relation to the purity or wholesomeness of a product and that inflict unnecessary hardships both on the producers and consumers.

Things To Be Done and Left Undone.

INTEREST in the President's message, at this time of financial stress, naturally centres in recommendations calculated to improve the business situation. While the entire document is well worth reading, and full of interest, it embraces so many suggestions and enters into so many new fields of legislative endeavor, that it seems to ask too much. Just now the first

thought of every good citizen should be the restoration of prosperity—how best to secure it, and at the earliest time. If Congress will devote its attention chiefly to four recommendations in the President's message bearing on business interests it will do well. These concern the protection of honest corporations by amendments to the Sherman anti-trust law, the revision of the currency laws, the preservation of our natural resources, and the continuance of the present tariff, without a disturbing discussion of changes that can more readily be effected at some other time.

A vigorous demand for retrenchment in public expenditures very properly might have been added to the message, and it would have been further strengthened by the elimination of such an utterly impractical suggestion as that the government should pay the expenses of political campaigns. No necessity exists for income and inheritance taxes, which are both recommended by the President, and many will question the propriety and expediency, at this time, of making such extraordinary and unusual appropriations for army and navy purposes as he advises.

The President's message is a contribution to current literature which bears upon every line the impress of its strenuous author. It is well to try to do things, as the President has so successfully done, but it is not well to try to do too much, and if Congress were in continuous session from one end of the year to the other it would not find time properly to discuss one-half of the President's recommendations.

But the document is before Congress, and if that body will promptly and intelligently take up the suggestions which more immediately and profoundly concern the welfare of the American people, the result will redound to its lasting credit, and will inspire new hope of victory among Republican leaders. They have every reason to be apprehensive of a presidential campaign which opens with empty dinner-pails, and this apprehension will be needlessly increased if Congress, under the incentive of seeking national glorification, proceeds to give us also an empty treasury.

Leslie's Weekly's Anniversary.

THE FIFTEENTH of December was a memorable day for LESLIE'S WEEKLY, marking as it did the fifty-second anniversary of the founding of this paper, the oldest illustrated weekly newspaper in the United States, in 1855. Through the changeful years of more than half a century LESLIE'S WEEKLY has been an eminent factor in the journalistic field, giving a pictorial history from week to week of the events of the times. During that period it has had many imitators and rivals, but only a few of these survived, and it stands to-day the oldest and, in the opinion of very many, the best illustrated weekly published in America, occupying a field of its own which no other journal has been able to usurp. Never has it had a stronger hold upon the affections of the public. Never—not even during the stirring times of the Civil War—has it had so many readers or been so influential as during the past year. Its articles have been widely quoted, and its illustrations have been in great demand. This success has been founded on desert, for LESLIE'S WEEKLY is a clean and high-toned publication without the least taint of "yellowness," and it has made its pages attractive and useful to its subscribers. Every important and interesting event is duly pictured in its columns, and it always carries letterpress that is up to date and of a newsy character. Whoever reads it thereby keeps abreast of progress and the times. It is particularly a paper for the household, appealing with almost equal force to every member of the family. There is something in it to interest everybody, young or old, rich or poor. So much is it appreciated as a continuous historical document that its subscribers make a practice of preserving their copies of it in either temporary or permanent bindings. A collection of the issues of LESLIE'S WEEKLY for a year forms both a picture gallery and a library in itself, to which one can always refer with benefit and pleasure. If this has been the case in the past, much more will it be so in the future, for plans are now on foot to improve every department of the paper during the year 1908. It is intended to infuse still more vigor and skill in its preparation and management. Maintaining its up-to-date policy, it will adopt a variety of new and interesting features that will add materially to its attractiveness and value. America's illustrated weekly, oldest in point of time, will prove that it is the youngest in the matter of live and timely contents.

Enforce the Sunday Law.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICE O'GORMAN'S decision that all Sunday performances in New York City are in violation of the law is both justice and common sense. The law means what it says, and it says plainly that "it shall not be lawful to exhibit on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, to the public, in any building, garden, grounds, concert room, or other rooms or place, within the city of New York, any interlude, tragedy, comedy, opera, ballet, play, farce, negro minstrelsy, negro or other dancing, or any other entertainment of the stage, or any part or parts therein, acrobats or rope dancing." The law should be enforced as it stands. If the people object to it they have their remedy in an appeal to the Legislature. Threats are made that at the coming session strong efforts will be made to have the law amended. We do not believe that the friends of a decent observance of the Sabbath have anything to fear from this appeal to the State law-makers. Possibly the statute

is in some respects rather strict, as in prohibiting thoroughly high-class entertainments which can have no bad effect, morally, upon the persons who attend them; but there is a more important consideration than this to be kept in mind. It is that the relaxing of the restrictions which hedge about the American Sabbath threatens the entire breaking down of that precious fabric. The contest which is likely to be precipitated in the Legislature will be the signal for the rallying of the friends of one of the greatest of American institutions against those who would substitute for it the so-called continental Sabbath—of which even continental countries like France are beginning to see the evil. The fact that decent sentiment has been able to secure the present enforcement of the statute, though tardily, is an indication of what the united power of church-going citizens can accomplish.

The Plain Truth.

IT WAS a timely word of optimism which Ambassador Reid spoke at the London Thanksgiving dinner of the American Society, and it is especially appropriate that it should have been spoken in the world's metropolis, where the financial strength of this country is so likely to be misunderstood and underrated. It is earnestly to be hoped that foreigners who have felt distrust of American investments will reflect upon Mr. Reid's assurance that "we still have the country that Providence gave us, and that we still have the boundless opportunities, which, after every reverse in the past, invariably have speedily recovered and risen higher and yet higher."

IT WAS entirely unnecessary for Governor Hughes to defend himself from the ridiculous accusation that a reprimand by him led to the suicide of his former private secretary, Mr. Ernest W. Huffcut. Every one who had the pleasure of knowing the lamented secretary recognized the fact that the relations existing between him and the Governor were of the most pleasant and intimate character. Those who have been brought into contact with Governor Hughes have not failed to notice his kindness of heart and scrupulous regard for the welfare of all who surround him. The writer speaks with more freedom concerning this matter, because of the fact that, a short time before the unfortunate ending of Mr. Huffcut's life, this gentleman had taken pains to speak with no little pride and satisfaction of the consideration which Governor Hughes had always shown him, and especially at a time when help and encouragement were most acceptable. It would seem as if even the muck-rakers should find it unnecessary to uncover the graves of the dead in order to grieve and besmirch the living.

HOLIDAY WEEK, with its associations of "peace on earth, good-will toward men," was rather inappropriately chosen by an organization of patriotic citizens as the time for a rifle-shooting tournament in New York City; but the project fell through for lack of funds, and we do not bewail its fate. The objection to the date is merely sentimental, but there is a much stronger objection to a part of the National Rifle Association's policy looking to the development of material for military uses. It is proposed to introduce rifle practice in the public schools of the United States, and public subscriptions are invited, as well as the co-operation of the press, to further this "patriotic cause." We have no sympathy with the prejudice against "militarism" which would discourage adequate preparation for war, but surely we need not begin to train our boys to the profession of arms years before they are properly equipped for the more immediate and urgent duties of peace. Let every able-bodied youth above eighteen, if you will, be given an opportunity to learn the use of a rifle and encouraged to join a militia organization; but the average schoolboy will be better off, the wild birds and animals we are trying to protect will be better off, the general public, at whom the knickerbockered riflemen would inevitably be taking pot-shots, will be better off, if guns and youngsters are kept separate until the latter reach years of discretion.

HAVE THE muck-rakers overdone it? It looks like it when public bodies in New York City express their appreciation of J. Pierpont Morgan's efforts to relieve the financial stress; when a crowd at a great political gathering in Brooklyn cheers the name of Rockefeller; when Mr. John D. Rockefeller himself is asked to be the principal guest at the dinner of a great commercial club in Minnesota, and when the diners at a university banquet in a New York hotel cheer Mr. John D. Archbold's defense against the ridiculous charge of "tainted money." The vigor and earnestness with which Mr. Archbold expressed himself had much to do with the enthusiasm of his listeners. He is not given to speech-making, and his words, spoken impromptu, had behind them a warmth of expression that gave them the ring of sincerity when he said: "I want to say that if I had thought there was any taint on my money I would never have offered a dollar of it to Syracuse University. My conscience would not have let me. I could not have asked God's blessing on such a gift. I have earned my money by fifty years of good, hard, conscientious toil and honest intent in the pursuit of business, or I would never have given a dollar to further God's work." A little good, frank, healthy talk in public by some of our great captains of industry, who have been the subject of the muck-rakers' criticism, might do a great deal of good, for, after all, down in every decent man's heart will be found a sense of fair play and justice.

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PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

IN A LETTER recently sent to one of his political supporters, United States Senator Foraker, of Ohio, took a stand which tends to widen the breach between the two wings of the Republican party of that State. Mr. Foraker's opposition to the candidacy of Secretary Taft for the presidential nomination had been frequently manifested before. In this letter, however, he came out with the announcement that he himself was a candidate for the presidential nomination. Mr. Foraker had been endorsed for the presidency by the convention of the Republican leagues of Ohio, and he accepted their declaration as an expression of the sentiments of the majority of the voters

of his party in the State. The effect of the Senator's attitude, if persisted in, on the prospects of Secretary Taft will probably be disastrous. It will prevent the able secretary from securing a united delegation to the national convention, and in the absence of the full support of his own State it is questionable whether he could be selected as the standard-bearer of the party in 1908. Whether Senator Foraker himself can get a majority of the delegates from the State remains to be seen. He is a very able man and a strong orator, and he has had immense experience in political affairs, so that it is certain that he will make a very effective canvass for the place of Ohio's favorite son. In the Fifty-ninth Congress the Senator opposed the administration on certain measures, and it is expected that he will display even greater independence this winter.

THE YOUNG American, Albert Kirby Fairfax, whose title as Lord Fairfax was recently confirmed and who has become a British subject, is not to reside permanently in England. He has recently returned to this country to engage in business with a firm in Wall Street which he has been representing for the last year in London. In spite of the fact that he is now a Scotch peer, he is said to be very American at heart and to prefer living in the United States.

GERMANY'S crown prince has been set to work in the office of the minister of the interior by his imperial father. He reaches his desk at nine o'clock every morning and is usually punctual, although he lives eighteen miles away from the office. He remains at the ministry for several hours and then takes such papers as he wishes to examine further to his home, where he often works evenings. He is learning a great deal about the interior administration of the empire, which will be of advantage to him when he eventually ascends the throne. The prince appears, as his years increase, to be developing into much the same kind of a man as is his father, which insures another good future ruler for Germany.

ALTHOUGH a native of Vermont and the graduate of an Eastern college, the Hon. Frank Pierce, who recently began his labors at Washington as First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, is a man of Western opportunity and growth. Mr. Pierce was selected from the bar of Utah, where he had won the esteem of his profession and had built up a large and lucrative law practice. It was in this field that he acquired a knowledge especially minute of government land matters, coal, iron, and precious-metal mining, and the intentions which should actuate the bona-fide occupant of lands granted by a most liberal and most indulgent government. In this particular, more

than any other, perhaps, Mr. Pierce brings to the department an experience that must result in a complete abatement of abuses which have been attempted, if they have not succeeded, at intervals. This reform will require every petitioner to appear with an adequate showing, every land entry to be upon its merits. The new assistant secretary includes former President Pierce in his family tree, but to no other than his personal resources and attainments is he indebted for his preferment. He is a scholar, not a politician. The ability, industry, and integrity that commended him for his present position will doubtless cause him to be successful in it and thus to earn even higher recognitions.

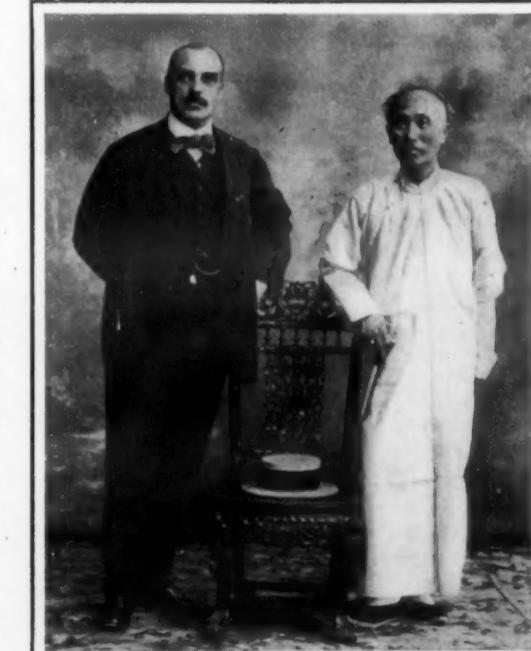


HON. FRANK PIERCE,
The Utah lawyer lately appointed
First Assistant Secretary of the
Interior.—*Hutchings & Griffith*.

THE DEATH by her own hand of Mrs. Clara Bloodgood, the well-known and popular actress, in her room at a hotel in Baltimore, saddened a host of her friends in the profession and also a multitude of admirers among theatregoers. The motive for the tragic act is a mystery. Mrs. Bloodgood appeared, as one of the audience, at a matinée performance on the day of her death, and there seemed to be no one present so full of good spirits and gayety as she. She was not in any financial difficulties so far as is known, and her domestic relations were happy and without a cloud.

It is believed that she was in a nervous condition, due to overwork, and that she fired the fatal shot in a moment of despondency, although she had previously been reading a book on the art of shooting straight. Mrs. Bloodgood came of an excellent family and was the granddaughter of the late Mrs. Ann Sophia Stephens, the widely-known novelist. She was a fine-looking woman, vivacious, and an actress of more than ordinary ability. She had made several successes in plays by Clyde Fitch, and had established herself in the good-will of a large section of the public. She had done remarkably well, considering that she had come to the stage without previous training, as a society woman, resorting to it for needed support. Her friends looked forward to a brilliant career for her, and they lament as much the cutting off of her opportunities of future distinction as they do their personal loss.

NOT LONG ago, typical representatives of two great nations, one of the Orient and the other of the Occident, came together at Hong-Kong. One was the noted statesman, Wu Ting-Fang, who has been re-appointed Chinese minister to the United States. The other was Mr. Amos P. Wilder, the able American consul-general at Hong-Kong. Each of these men is a fine type of the people to which he belongs, and their appearance side by side before the camera was symbolic of the friendship and close relations existing between the Chinese empire and the great American republic. Of Mr. Wu we have already spoken, in a late issue, in terms of appreciation and welcome. His return to this country will be an event gratifying to the great majority of Americans. Mr. Wilder is one of the ablest and brightest of our representatives abroad. Previous to accepting office in the consular service he had made a wide reputation as a journalist and orator. He has appeared on the platform side by side with our leading public men in many a political campaign, his addresses being always entertaining and effective. In his present position he has displayed qualities that show him to have been fitly chosen to attend to American interests at the great port where he is stationed.



GOOD TYPES OF TWO GREAT NATIONS.
Amos P. Wilder, American consul-general at Hong-Kong, and
Wu Ting-Fang, who has been re-appointed Chinese
minister to the United States.—*See Cheung*.

SHORTLY after the trouble arose between the United States and Japan over the school matter in San Francisco, it was rumored that the Japanese ambassador at Washington, Viscount Aoki, would probably be recalled. The statement was then officially and positively denied, but lately it has been verified. The ambassador has been summoned back to Japan, professedly to give his government full and clear information regarding the attitude of the American people toward Japan, and to advise the authorities at Tokio as to what action should be taken to preserve good relations with this country. Undoubtedly this explanation is truthful as far as it goes, but the ambassador himself has intimated that he will never return to his post at the national capital, and it is generally expected that he will be succeeded by Baron Takahira, former Japanese minister to the United States. It is said that he is disapproved of at home because of his lack of aggressiveness at the time of the San Francisco outbreak. The ambassador's course has seemed to most Americans to have been wise and conducive to peace at a critical time. It has not hitherto been suspected that he was unduly importunate with our government, but it is now reported that the State Department has been more or less ruffled by his bearing toward it. The report that his withdrawal, coincident with the sailing of the torpedo flotilla to the Pacific, portended a clash between the United States and Japan was quickly discredited.

IN THE East End of London no person is held in greater esteem than the Duchess of Marlborough. The duchess is a tireless laborer in behalf of the poor and unemployed. She frequently spends a whole day in the slums trying to relieve the needs of the inhabitants. Last winter she saved many a family from starvation. She is very unaffected in her charity. Besides her personal efforts, she contributes large sums to relief work among the poor.

QUEEN ELENA of Italy is a devoted mother, and is so fond of all children that she is called the "Children's Queen." All over Italy she is known for her kindness to the little ones, and she takes great pleasure in getting up entertainments for poor boys and girls, or visiting the orphanages to which she has liberally contributed. Although mainly interested in domestic matters, the Queen is a good shot, and travels around a great deal in a motor-car. She is also something of a poet, having published a small volume of poems, one of which was inspired by the horrors of the Russo-Japanese War. The Queen is extremely fond of a joke, and many anecdotes are related of the tricks she plays on her attendants and others.

COMPARED with many other sensational trials, that of Mrs. Annie M. Bradley, charged with murdering ex-United States Senator Arthur M. Brown, of Utah, in a Washington hotel, was a reasonably brief one. The country was regaled with a story of wrecked and ruined lives, which was full of harrowing and repulsive details. It appeared to be a case of the new doctrine of "affinity" carried to extremes and culminating in homicidal jealousy. Although friends of the late Senator themselves gave testimony that was damaging to the prosecution, the defendant proved to be the most potent witness on her side of the case. Her graphic account of her sufferings and disappointments, resulting from her relations with Brown, made a deep impression on the minds of the jury. When they retired it was generally believed that they would bring in a verdict of acquittal, but they stayed out considerably longer than was expected, for the first vote showed that only nine were for acquittal, while three held out for manslaughter. After several hours of discussion, however, the minority were convinced of the unsoundness of their position, and joined with the rest in the verdict that set the woman free. The verdict was a popular one, as is evidenced by the demonstration in court which followed it. Mrs. Bradley, it is announced, will return to the far West, where she will probably turn over a new leaf and lead a saner life.



VISCOUNT AOKI,
First Japanese ambassador to the
United States, who has lately
been recalled.
Smith.



MRS. ANNIE M. BRADLEY,
Who was acquitted of the charge
of murdering ex-Senator
Brown, of Utah.

What Notable Men Are Talking About

A SEVEN-YEAR PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

BY JUSTICE BREWER, OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

OUR EXECUTIVE and legislative officials are rulers, while certain limitations are placed upon them to prevent any injurious results from the exercise and unwise exercise of ruling power. The ruler is subject to removal by impeachment or otherwise. But these are only provisions which the people, in framing the Constitution, deemed necessary to limit the extent of his authority as a ruler. Take the office of President, the highest executive office in the nation. His term is four years, subject to re-election. The idea that fixed a short term is that of preventing permanent injurious results from the arbitrary and unauthorized action of some ambitious and unprincipled President, if ever there should be one such in office. It may not be generally known that the convention that framed the Constitution at first prescribed a presidential term of seven years, with a prohibition upon re-election; and only as the convention was nearing its end, and—so far as the record shows—without any discussion or suggestion of reason therefor, this was changed into a four years' term, and without the ineligibility. In the judgment of many men, among whom I am one, there was a mistake in that change. In the light of history I think it would have been better to have left the presidential term of seven years with an accompanying ineligibility. If that were the provision we should not now have the spectacle of our strenuous President playing a game of hide-and-seek with the American people.

FAIR PLAY FOR PUBLIC OFFICERS.

BY GOVERNOR HUGHES, OF NEW YORK.

I BELIEVE that our citizenship was never more alert and insistent upon maintaining proper standards of efficient administration than to-day. And I believe that it would be difficult to point to a time when a larger proportion of public officers were striving honestly to do their duty. In demanding justice we must not forget to do justice. Nothing is gained by making suspicion do duty for facts. The tendency to a cynical and censorious spirit in our citizenship should be checked. Especially unworthy is such a spirit in those who pose as the prophets of reform. The first qualification of any one who would seek to secure better administration is entire candor and the spirit of fair play. I want no more to do with the man who will spread a false accusation, or without good just basis of fact will endeavor to give currency to aspersions upon public officers, than with those who are faithless to their trust. There is no health in either. If you have the facts which show that a public officer is derelict, you have no need for innuendo, and you may, and should, press your case relentlessly, albeit with pity in your heart. But if you have not the facts, then be fair, and let your suspicions justify your search and your rigid inquiry, but nothing more, until the facts, and all the facts, are found.

THE CURRENCY THE PEOPLE WANT.

BY CHAIRMAN FOWLER, OF THE HOUSE BANKING COMMITTEE.

LET IT be remembered as absolutely certain that the process now invoked of forcibly injecting into our currency this fixed mass will bring us the same danger from which we are suffering now if only some exciting cause be present to precipitate the trouble. Also let it be laid down as a fundamental principle that we shall never have a currency rising and falling with the varying conditions of business until it is based upon and directly related to the consumable commodities of our country, going out with production and coming in with consumption, precisely as do checks and drafts. Such a currency is distinctly a currency of the people, being based upon the products of their labor, and they have the right to demand it because this current credit which they would use should be as inexpensive as the credit of the rich, which is subject to check; and the laboring masses, the manufacturers, and the merchants of this country have the right not only to demand these current credits, but they have the right also to demand that the banks of the country shall maintain them upon a gold basis by currently redeeming them in gold coin.

WHAT THE NEGRO HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

DURING the time that has elapsed since the Emancipation Proclamation, the colored citizens of the United States have accumulated property, until now they have, all told, some \$350,000,000 worth of taxable property in this country. During the same forty years they have been making for themselves homes, until now there are 500,000 homes owned and occupied by the colored citizens of our country. When a man and



JUSTICE DAVID J. BREWER,
of the United States Supreme Court.
Bell.

woman grow to acquire a certain amount of property, above all when they grow to own and occupy their own home, it is proof positive that they have made long strides forward along the path of good citizenship. The material basis is not everything, but it is an indispensable prerequisite to moving upward in the life of decent citizenship; and the colored man, when he acquires property, acquires a home, has taken that indispensable first step, and a long, long step.

RAILROADS DEVELOPED THE SOUTH.

BY PRESIDENT W. W. FINLEY, OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

THE railroads ask no special favors. They ask that they be recognized as business institutions, and that they be given an opportunity, under the protection of just laws and an enlightened public opinion, to co-operate with all people for the development of our common country. In much of the territory in our Southern section, men put their money into railway construction and into the welding together of weak and disjointed lines in efficient through systems, not on the assurance of things that were, but in the faith in things to come. They have been content with very moderate returns, in the faith that they would be allowed to benefit, in some measure, from the increased prosperity made possible by their courage and their faith in the Southern people and in Southern opportunities. Their work is not yet done. With every Southern community calling for more and better facilities, they have a right to expect that their high sense of justice and an intelligent realization of their own interests will impel the Southern people to uphold their hands and aid, rather than obstruct, the improvement of the highways over which Southern products must be carried to market.

NEWSPAPERS AS PERSONAL "ORGANS."

BY ATTORNEY-GENERAL BONAPARTE.

AS SOON as a paper is recognized as somebody's "organ," as expressing the views and wishes and opinions of any particular man or set of men, its healthful influence as a newspaper is gone; it may, indeed, have another kind of influence, for those who control or conduct it may be powerful men, but its editorial utterances are simply their "open letters." In my judgment, this is a matter of very serious and urgent concern to the American people to-day. Certain of our newspapers, including some whose influence within my memory—indeed, within but a comparatively few years—was a power, and a power for good, in the community, are now firmly and widely believed to be virtually, or even literally, owned by well-known "interests"—in other words, by wealthy men engaged in far-reaching enterprises. This widespread and very



CHARLES J. BONAPARTE,
Attorney-general of the United
States.

A Box of Cigars.

THE day after Christmas my little rear room
Showed plainly Kris Kringle had lifted the latch,
And generously emptied the half of his pack
To brighten the den of a lonely old bach.
It looked like the pick of a fancy-goods store,
Or the loot of a dozen or more of bazaars,
With the pillows, and slippers, and head-rests, and steins,
But what pleased me the most was a box of cigars.

THERE were photograph frames, there were mufflers of silk,
And neckties of colors most weird to behold,
And handkerchiefs, scarf-pins, and books by the score,
And match-boxes, gun-metal, silver, and gold,
And dressing-gowns crimson, and purple, and blue,
And Christmas cards twinkling with spangles and stars,
And things rigged with ribbon to hang on the wall,
But nothing I liked like the box of cigars.

WHEN the worry and work of the long day is o'er,
And its cares are shut down with the lid of my desk,
Then I love to recline in my easiest chair
And give a free rein to my fancies grotesque.
With my knees to the blaze, and my gaze on the coals
That shoulder like rubies through red-glowing bars,
Oh, the castles I build and the dreams that I weave
From the silvery smoke of those fragrant cigars!

HOW soothing to watch by the light of the fire
The graceful blue spirals that slowly ascend
To spread o'er the ceiling in soft rolling clouds,
Or with shadows of twilight fantastically blend.
It is then I forget all the sorrows of life,
Its hurries and worries and jangles and jars,
And of all the gifts merry Christmas can bring.
The best to my mind is a box of cigars.

MINNA IRVING.

confident belief as to such ownership makes them virtually "trade organs," with but little more influence than the papers published avowedly as such.

NO STRAIT-JACKET FOR COMMERCE.

BY EX-SENATOR SPOONER, OF WISCONSIN.

THE FEDERAL license law, which was first discovered, so far as I know, by a distinguished gentleman who has twice conducted his party to glorious defeat, is predicated upon the false notion that the Congress has the same power over the persons who may engage in interstate commerce that the State has as to whether it will permit foreign corporations to do business within its borders. I think the people of the United States ought to think a long time before they allow the commerce of the United States to be put in a strait-jacket, to be tightened or loosened, as some one at Washington may think best. Let us keep the channels of commerce free, allowing no one, corporations by contract in unreasonable restraint of trade or any power, to obstruct the free transit of products and commodities from State to State, not only innocuous in their nature, but necessary to the people. Frederick the Great said, and it was a great saying: "If I wished to punish a province I would have it governed by philosophers." The war on corporations is unreasoning, in many instances hateful, because corporations have contributed their share to the situation in which this country finds itself. Corporations are as essential to the commerce of this day, and always will be, as money.



JOHN C. SPOONER,
Ex-Senator from Wisconsin.
Bell.

BLACKWASHING WORSE THAN WHITEWASHING.

BY CHANCELLOR ANDREWS, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA.

WHEN YOU call it unjust that one man should own \$1,000,000 instead of 1,000 men owning \$1,000 each, what you mean is, no doubt, you regard it a pity that the world is so put together as to permit such inequality. You are wild to lay the fault to a man or a body of men, or to Legislatures, courts, or Congress. Your quarrel is with God. I hold no brief for any among the rich. I care not a straw for the rich, as such. My interest and sympathy are solely with general society and the common man. And, speaking as a representative of the public at large, I urge that the pride, idleness, and doubtful practices of a few rich men are no just cause for putting all rich men in the pillory. The possession of wealth, however great, furnished by itself no presumption against the owner's perfect probity. If a man can fraudlessly become possessor of ten thousand, he can, if he works on with the same zeal, skill, and power, not only as easily, but more easily, secure a hundred thousand, two hundred thousand, five hundred thousand, a million, a hundred millions! What I say is prompted by desire for the common good. I stand for the yeoman and the toiler. On their account I study the rich men. How shall they be treated? Many seem to favor the naging policy. With all its good the free press works great harm. Non-occurrences are reported as facts, and facts misreported. Blackwashing is as wicked as whitewashing. Hew to the line by all means, but not through it. Let no guilty man escape and let no innocent man be put under ban.

The Delights of a Winter Voyage.

THE AMERICAN people—not only those among the wealthy classes, but those of moderate means—are beginning to appreciate the fact that the best time to take a vacation, and especially to make the journey across the Atlantic, is in the winter months, thus avoiding the crush and securing the lowest rates. They are also learning that the most delightful climate in winter is to be found along the shores of the Mediterranean and in semi-tropical lands. Year after year a greater number of Americans are making the journey to Egypt, the delightful Riviera, and to the charming winter resorts along the Mediterranean. The castles of Spain, the antiquities of Egypt, the glories of the Adriatic sea and the Spanish Main, all open to the traveler new visions of the Old World. Then there are journeys, charming and delightful, to the West Indies, requiring but a week or two, offering the best rest and recuperation for those who are nervously broken down and fatigued. We feel like complimenting the Hamburg-American Line for its enterprise in publishing in beautiful book form, with superb illustrations, its admirable booklets regarding winter voyages, three of which are of especial value to the traveler, viz.: "Winter Voyages," "To the Shores of the Mediterranean," and "Across the Atlantic." Copies of these handsome booklets will be sent without charge to the readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY if they will mention this publication and address the Hamburg-American Line, 35 Broadway, New York.

News Photo Prize Contest—New Jersey Wins

SIGNIFICANT AND INTERESTING EVENTS OF THE TIME ILLUSTRATED BY THE CAMERA ARTISTS.



FAIRMONT RESORT SWEPT BY FLAMES—RUINS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AND OF THE BUSINESS SECTION OF BAY ST. LOUIS, LA., WHERE FIRE RECENTLY CAUSED A LOSS OF \$200,000.—*A. V. Hall, Louisiana.*



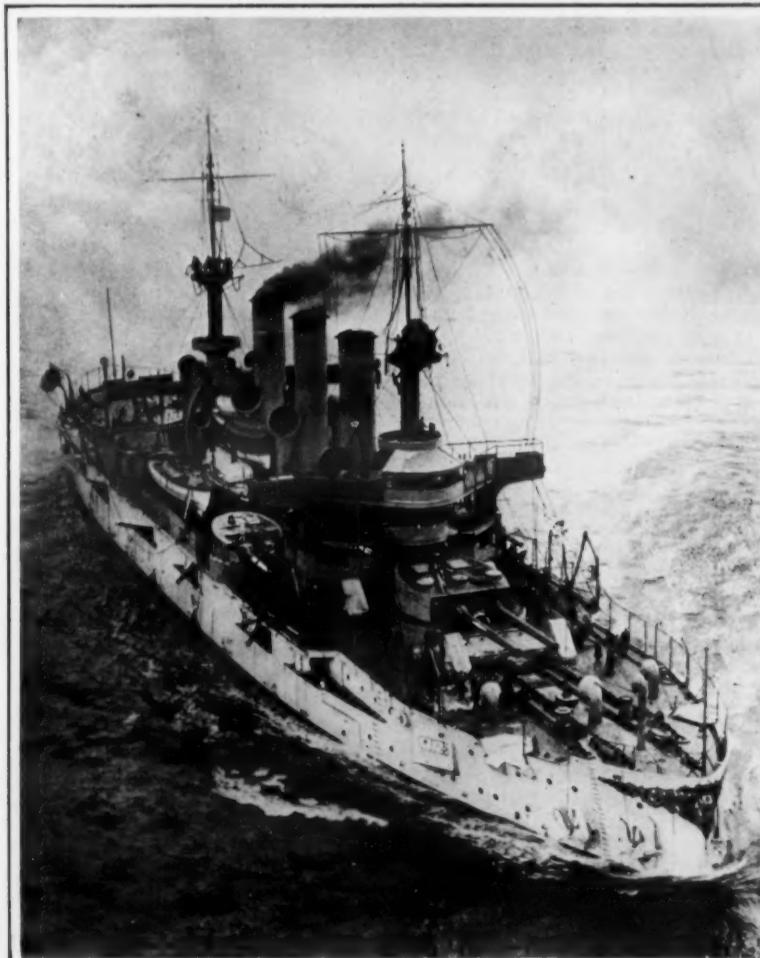
(PRIZE WINNER, \$10.) THE MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT MAKES THOUSANDS HOMELESS—TENANTS HURRYING FROM BUILDINGS TO BE TORN DOWN TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE APPROACH OF THE NEW MANHATTAN BRIDGE, NEW YORK.—*Henry Jones, New Jersey.*



NOTABLE GATHERING OF REPUBLICAN LEADERS IN WASHINGTON—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE MEMBERS OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE PHOTOGRAPHED AT THE WHITE HOUSE.—*George R. Lawrence Company, District of Columbia.*



A TRAGICAL EVENT COMMEMORATED—MONUMENT LATELY ERECTED AT SAN DIEGO, CAL., IN MEMORY OF SIXTY-SEVEN SAILORS WHO LOST THEIR LIVES BY A TERRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION ON THE GUN-BOAT "BENNINGTON" IN 1905.
H. R. Fitch Studio, California.



UNIQUE PHOTOGRAPH OF A BATTLE-SHIP—THE UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP "CONNECTICUT," ADMIRAL EVANS'S FLAG-SHIP, PASSING UNDER BROOKLYN BRIDGE ON HER WAY TO JOIN THE PACIFIC FLEET AT HAMPTON Roads.
John Gorman, New York.

"The Warrens of Virginia," Another Belasco Success

THE ATTENTION of the theatre-going world is just now centred on David Belasco and his two new plays. While this season announcements have been made of one failure after another, many of the plays having been written by reputable playwrights and produced by well-known managers, David Belasco steps in and scores a pronounced success with his offering of "A Grand Army Man," with David Warfield as its hero; and now, when things theatrical have gone from bad to worse in other theatres, he scores another success with "The Warrens of Virginia," a new play by William C. de Mille, which opened at the Belasco Theatre on December 3d.

Neither of these is a great play, neither will bear analysis. "The Warrens of Virginia" would be shattered at the first critical assault, yet as an entertainment it may be classed as one of the best now playing in New York. Mr. de Mille's play is a war drama in which figure soldiers of the North and South, and it is founded in the main upon family affections. In any other hands than Mr. Belasco's the play would undoubtedly add to the list of the season's failures, for it is the picturesque features known as "Belasconsisms," the little glimpses of home life and tender sentiment, the situations artfully devised with a view to arousing the sympathies of the audiences by a series of emotional scenes, which hold attention rather than the story, which is improbable and more or less hackneyed. Although these "Belasconsisms" of the play are its salvation, Mr. Belasco, in his endeavor to introduce incidents of a theatrical and sentimental value, has given too much, rather than just enough—a fault which is also noticeable in "A Grand Army Man." Each of these plays would be strengthened by less attention to inconsequential detail, and more to the real action of the story. There is such a thing as too much human interest, and the line between human interest and cheap sentiment is very closely drawn.

The plot around which the four acts of "The Warrens of Virginia" are written deals with a romance of a pretty Southern girl, the daughter of General Warren, and her young lover, who is a Northern lieutenant. The young lieutenant's inability to forget his country's cause in his affection for his Southern sweetheart leads him into a situation so complicated and to a bit of treachery so dastardly that no sane woman, and especially no spirited woman of the South, would ever find it possible to forgive him. He is, nevertheless, forgiven in the last act, as is consistent with the purpose of the drama. The first curtain, rising, discovers General Warren fighting in a ditch near his home. He and his men are starving, and their only hope lies in the safe arrival of a provision train which the Federal troops are planning to capture. He is sick, and at the solicitation of General Lee he obtains a safe-conduct to pass through the opposing lines to his home for rest and care. He meets young Lieutenant Burton, of the Union army. For years they have been intimate friends, and the young man has been the suitor for the beautiful daughter of the general. The lieutenant is invited to the Warren home for the evening. His commanding officer sees in the lieutenant's visit a chance to send a forged dispatch, which, if seen and believed by General Warren, will result in the capture of the provision train by the Federals and a victory for the North. Against his will the young officer goes to the home of his sweetheart, and, while accepting her father's hospitality, he bears the dispatches. They are discovered and their contents believed, and as a consequence the train is captured and many Southern soldiers are slain. The young officer, who at the beginning of the scene at the Warren home plights his troth to the daughter of the house, while the old general forgets war and bestows his blessing, at its close is repudiated by the entire Warren family, and especially by the girl, who believes that he has used her love for him as a means to gain a despicable end.

The play is beautifully staged, as are all of the Belasco plays, but throughout the four acts there is a superfluity of intimate touches which, as in a painting, by too careful attention to unimportant details mar the general effect. In the third act the scene in the Warren home on the night of the capture of the provision train should be cut at least half to remain true to anything like actual life. The pretty love-scene between the old general and his wife is greatly marred by the appearance of the Warren children, who troop down the stairs in their night-clothes, and who plead to sit up and await the coming of the train. The boy kneels at the knee of his mother and goes to sleep, and the girl does likewise at the knee of her father, and the picture, which before their arrival was perfect in its simplicity and naturalness, is cheapened by the too-apparent striving for theatrical effect.

The superfluous is again noticeable in the last act, when two characters, introduced apropos of nothing—for their dialogue has no bearing whatever upon the ensuing scene—spend many precious minutes in a silly passage during which one man mends the torn trousers of the other. While the clock nears the half-past eleven mark, and the audience begins to show restlessness, another scene—which might better be omitted—discloses the old general cat-napping on his porch, and in his dreams the audience hears with him (off stage) the rumble of artillery, cracking of guns, and bugle-calls—theatrical but unimpressive. Fully fifteen minutes pass in the last act before the play begins to move, and when it does finally get into action the cur-

management is that the audiences shall be small and exclusive. That they shall be small is imperative; exclusiveness is another question. It is no more than fair to say, however, that the Berkeley audiences are more than usually well dressed, as theatre audiences go, and the majority of them appear to appreciate the really splendid acting which is furnished by the company of players.

"I could never act on so small a stage," whispered a last year's débutante who scored a success in an amateur entertainment in which she played the stellar rôle, and who therefore felt herself an authority. "It seems for all the world like a parlor, and nothing less than a genius can recite or act in a parlor with criticising eyes at such close range." Arnold Daly did not seem to mind it. He might have been playing in a forest to an audience of trees for all the self-consciousness he displayed, and his company, composed of clever players, also forgot the audience at such close range, and they, too, acted. Mr. Daly calls his house the "Theatre of Ideas," and he invites "audiences who will not be bored." His self-confidence is not entirely without reason, because the entertainments offered at his hands cannot bore, whatever else may be said of them, for they contain the unexpected, and they are exquisitely acted.

Mr. Daly's make-up in the sketch called "The Van Dyck" is one of the most artistic of its kind ever seen on the stage. He has a perfectly smooth face. In the character assumed in the play he wears a pointed beard which is painted on, but which is so well done that at a distance of six feet—it is not more than that from the stage to the orchestra seats—it can scarcely be detected from a genuine beard. The little sketches which have done so much toward making the Berkeley well and favorably known have been shelved to make room for three-act plays, like "Candida." A dramatization of Owen Kildare's "My Mamie Rose" will be one of the early spring offerings, and Mr. Daly and Mr. Kildare are now getting the play into shape.

H. Q.



WHO'S WHO ON THE RIALTO.

13. VICTOR MOORE, AS "KID BURNS," IN "THE TALK OF NEW YORK."

Caricature by E. A. Goewey.

tain falls on a weak and unsatisfactory climax. Despite these faults the play is entertaining and will probably fill the theatre for the remainder of this season. As the Southern general, Frank Keenan is seen at his best, and the part could not be played with greater sincerity or with better effect. Charlotte Walker, as the heroine of the troublous love experiences, is dainty and sweet in a character which calls for ingenuousness more than anything else. The entire cast is well chosen, and much of the success of the play is due to the excellent support given to Mr. Keenan by Miss Walker, Miss Emma Dunn, C. D. Waldron, Raymond L. Bond, and Cecil de Mille.

The little Berkeley Theatre, where Arnold Daly and his company of players hold forth, is more like a toy theatre than anything else. From the very entrance one gets the impression that the plays enacted there are out of the ordinary. After crossing the threshold of the outer doors one catches glimpses of red drapery and cheerful carpets. To the right an arched doorway opens into a men's smoking-room, and a similar arch on the left gives entrance to a ladies' dressing-room and promenade hall combined. One sitting in either room may watch the audience passing to their seats, and in turn the passers have only to turn their heads to see every article of furniture and every person in the rooms. The effect is something like entering a cozy, well-kept country hotel. Once inside the swinging-doors the theatre-goer might easily believe that he was in for a parlor entertainment. Those occupying orchestra seats could, with little effort, reach across the green hedge which occupies the space usually filled by the musicians and shake hands with the players. One feels the same intimacy with the occupants of the boxes. The idea of the Berkeley Theatre

How To Avert Christmas-tree Dangers.

EVERY year the ignition of Christmas-trees by the candles attached to them is the cause of many fires, involving loss of property and the injury and even death of human beings. Accidents of this character are mainly due to ignorance and carelessness, and are in nearly every instance preventable. If the injunctions contained in a circular issued by State Fire Marshal D. S. Creamer, of Ohio, were generally heeded, there would be far fewer casualties and fatalities to mar the joyous holiday season. The marshal's words are so seasonable and sensible that they are here reproduced:

Don't use festoons of tissue paper or cotton batting on a tree.
Don't use any ornaments made of celluloid.

Don't light a single candle until everything is ready for the entrance of the juveniles who are to be dazzled.

Don't let the children touch the tree.

Don't permit a draught of air to sway the branches of a tree while it is illuminated.

Don't let Uncle Henry shift the position of his Roosevelt bear to make it show better, because he is likely to sway a candle against something which will take fire.

Don't leave an illuminated tree unwatched.

Don't put cotton beneath the tree to make the carpet look like snow-covered ground.

Don't remove a thing from the tree until the candles on it are blown out. When the removal of presents begins, children, and adults, too, are giving their attention to individual items rather than to the effect of the tree as a whole, so it doesn't much matter how the tree looks.

In the interest of the safety and the beauty of the tree also, it is better that the presents be put under it, not on it.

There is now in the market such a variety of non-inflammable and inexpensive brilliant baubles and artificial evergreens for the purpose that, with candy bags, a tree may be decorated beautifully indeed at little cost. Most of the presents ordinarily placed in a tree disfigure it both by their presence and by springing the branches out of position, spoiling its symmetry thereby.

The dangers of Christmas-trees in churches are the same as those in homes, with the liability of death from a stampede or from the roasting of a Santa Claus added. In years past a Christmas has passed without at least one impersonator of Santa Claus being burned to death by his disguise taking fire. The cotton in the raiment of this dispenser of goods and goodies should be washed in strong alum water before it is donned, if he is to take presents from a lighted tree.



WHO'S WHO ON THE RIALTO.

14. JOSEPH CAWTHORN AND ELSIE JANIS IN "THE HOYDEN."

Caricature by E. A. Goewey.

A Holiday Gift Every Week of the Year.

ONE OF the most serious problems of the holiday season is the selection of suitable gifts for friends. Many presents are made which have no lasting value, and satisfaction with which soon ends. Anybody who desires, without possibility of mistake, to make a gift which will not only be pleasing at the outset, but which will continue to give pleasure throughout the year, should present his friends with a year's subscription to LESLIE'S WEEKLY. The weekly makes an attractive and most acceptable gift, and it is always welcome in every household that is acquainted with its merits. It is a pictorial compendium of the doings of the world. It both interests and instructs, making life brighter and broader for all who consult its pages. To the children of a family it is an unfailing source of entertainment and inspiration. With the new year the paper will be made stronger and better than ever before. Its attractions will be multiplied in number and variety, and it will be to the subscriber a continual delight. LESLIE'S is a clean and wholesome publication, the influence of which is always good, and no one who has taken it for a time feels able to get along without it.

New York's Mid-December Amusements

STAGE ENTERTAINERS IN THE VARIOUS THEATRICAL PRODUCTIONS THROUGH WHICH THEY APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC FAVOR. See opposite page.



NELLA BERGEN, IN "THE TALK OF NEW YORK,"
THE COHAN MUSICAL FARCE AT THE
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—*Sikes*.



ELsie JANIS (PLAYING IN "THE HOYDEN") IN HER DRESSING-ROOM,
WITH HER MOTHER.—*Hall*.



ROSE STAHL, REPEATING HER LAST YEAR'S
SUCCESS, "THE CHORUS LADY," AT
THE HUDSON THEATRE.—*White*.



CHARLES J. ROSS, BURLESQUING
"THE THIEF," AT WEBER'S
MUSIC HALL.—*Hallen*.



MARGARET ANGLIN, IN "THE GREAT
DIVIDE," ON TOUR.—*Otto
Sarony Co.*



STELLA CAMPBELL, WITH MRS.
PATRICK CAMPBELL ON HER
AMERICAN TOUR.



CECILIA LOFTUS, IN THE ENGLISH
MILITARY PLAY, "THE LANCERS," AT
DALY'S THEATRE.—*Otto Sarony Co.*



ERMETE NOVELLI, THE DISTINGUISHED
ITALIAN ACTOR, WHO IS TOURING
THE UNITED STATES IN REPERTORY.



LAWRENCE D'ORSAY AS THE
HERO OF "THE LANCERS."
Otto Sarony Co.



SCENE FROM "THE MORALS OF MARCUS," AT THE CRITERION THEATRE—"CARLOTTA" (MARIE DORO)
ENTERTAINS HER GUARDIAN'S GUESTS WITH AN ORIENTAL DANCE.
Hall



MARGARET WYCHERLY IN
"THE HOUR-Glass," AT THE
BERKELEY THEATRE.—*Sarony*.



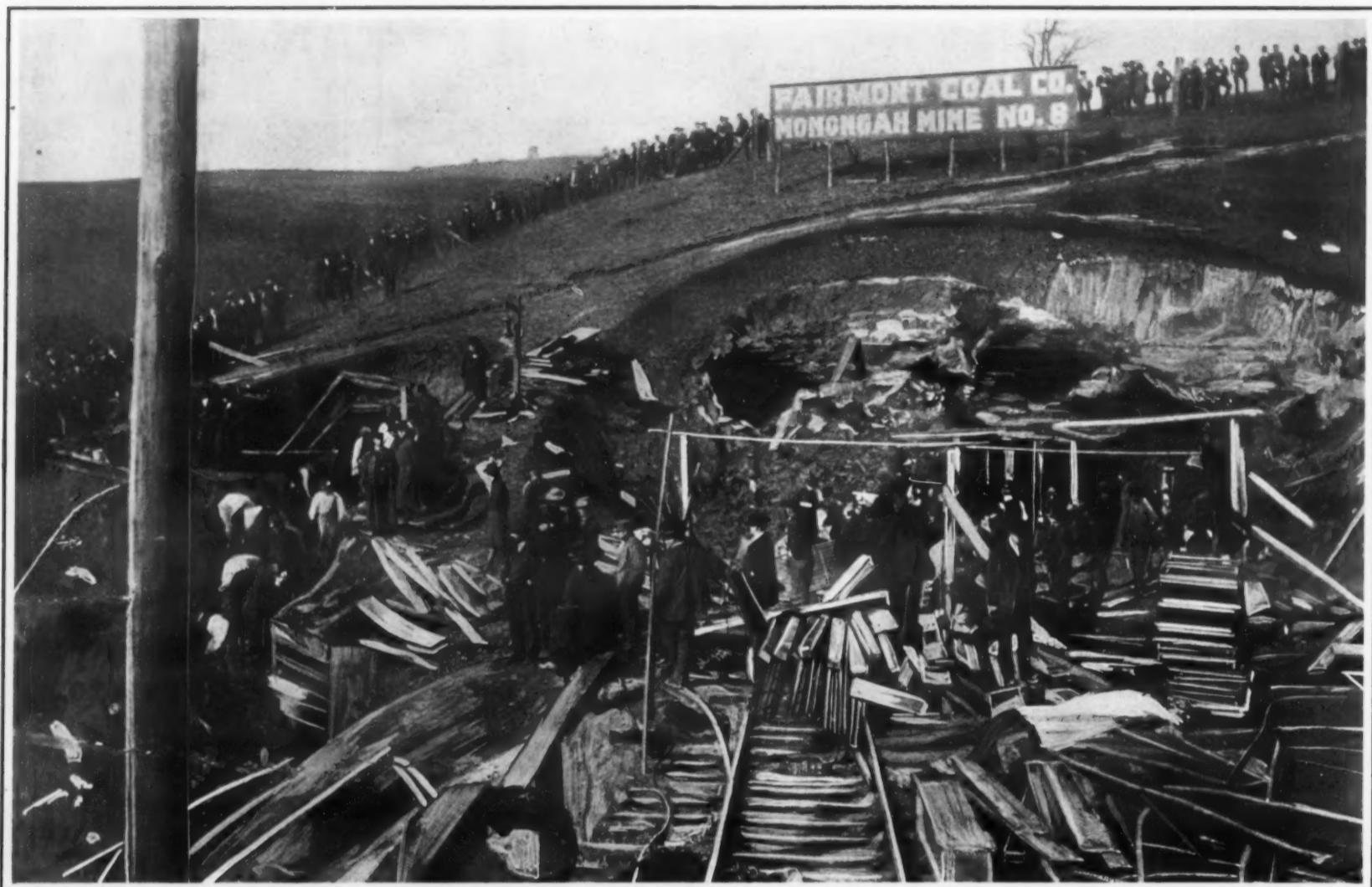
VICTOR MOORE, SADIE HARRIS, AND LORENA ATWOOD IN
"THE TALK OF NEW YORK."—*Hall*.



SCENE IN THE SECOND ACT OF "THE AUTO RACE," THE NEW AND SENSATIONAL SPECTACLE
AT THE NEW YORK HIPPODROME.—*Hall*.

Most Terrible Mine Disaster on Record in America

HAVOC WROUGHT AT ONE OF THE TWO MINES OF THE CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY AT MONONGAH, W. VA., WHERE AN EXPLOSION OF FIRE DAMP WRECKED THE WORKS AND CAUSED THE DEATH OF FOUR HUNDRED MINERS, ONLY FOUR MEN ESCAPING ALIVE.—*Photographs by Boland.*



CLEARING AWAY THE WRECK-FILLED ENTRANCE TO MINE NO. 8 TO PERMIT THE ADMISSION OF RESCUE PARTIES, WHICH RECOVERED MANY BODIES.

Now for a Maple-sugar Octopus!

VERMONT is the theatre for the operations of a new maple-sugar syndicate which is financed by Boston capitalists. Only a small portion of the sugar trees in Vermont have been tapped for some years, principally because the owners have not been sure of good markets for their product. Lack of transportation facilities makes it hard for the producer to get his sugar and syrup to the consumer. Under existing conditions, the sugar is bought by the wholesalers, melted again, and put on the market. The result of this method is the division of the product into several grades of syrup, the best of which contain a fair percentage of the real maple syrup, while the inferior grades are very largely adulterated. Under the new system, evaporating stations will be erected all through Vermont to the number of twenty or twenty-five. The farmer will deliver his sap at these stations, and will be relieved of all the troubles of "sugaring off." It is believed that the adoption of this system will bring about a much larger production of pure sugar and syrup, since the farmer will be assured of a steady market for his product, without much trouble in delivering it to the wholesalers. The promoters of the plan assure the public that the quality of the sugar and syrup will be notably improved by the change.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

REV. DR. Elijah E. Chivers, field secretary of the Baptist Home Mission Society, at Ridgewood, N. J., December 2d, aged 57.



KING OSCAR II,
Who ruled Sweden most acceptably for thirty-five years.

Oscar II., King of Sweden, one of the ablest and most versatile monarchs of Europe and greatly beloved by his people, at Stockholm, December 8th, aged 79.

Mrs. Louise Maria Taft, mother of Secretary of War Taft, and widow of Alphonso Taft, who was Secretary of War, Attorney-general, and minister to Austria and Russia, at Millbury, Mass., December 8th, aged 80.

Henry O. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining Company, at Commack, L. I., December 5th, aged 60.

General Allen Thomas, for-

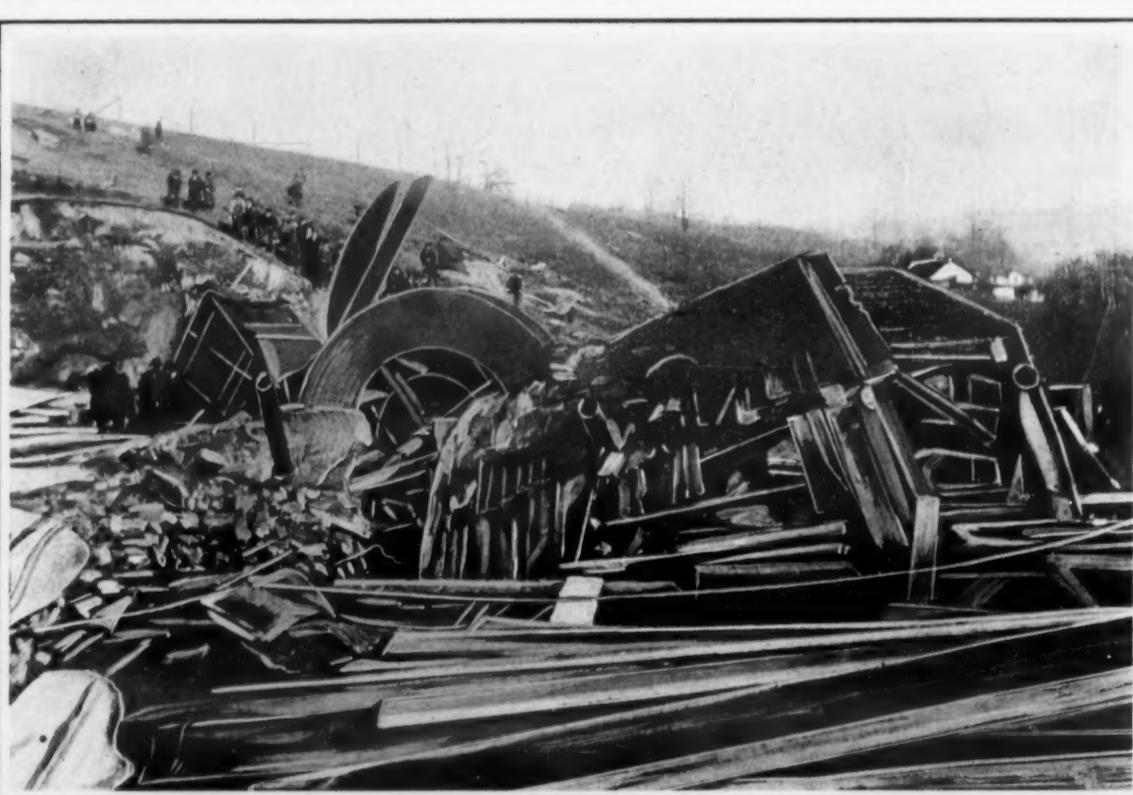
nearly sixty years on the stage, at Sewarren, New Jersey, December 9th, aged 80.

Joseph H. Outhwaite, formerly a prominent Congressman, at Cleveland, Ohio, December 9th, aged 66.

John Goodnow, formerly American consul-general at Shanghai, China, at Malaga, Spain, December 9th, aged 49.

A New Death Test.

DANGER of burial alive will be removed if the test of death proposed by a French surgeon is shown to be infallible. He says that X-ray photographs of bodies, made even a few minutes after death, reveal clearly the outlines of all the internal organs; whereas if life still exists they are not visible in the photographs.



UTTERLY DEMOLISHED BOILER-HOUSE AND FAN (AT LEFT) AT NO. 8'S MAIN SHAFT, WHERE THE FORCE OF THE EXPLOSION WAS STRONGLY FELT.

merly United States minister to Venezuela, and a Confederate veteran, at Waveland, Miss., December 3d, aged 77.

Comte Louis de Turenne, a distinguished French officer in the war of 1870, at Paris, December 3d, aged 63.

William Cauldwell, ex-State senator, and New York City's oldest active newspaper man, at New York, December 2d, aged 83.

W. T. Davis, formerly a member of the Massachusetts senate, an orator and an authority on Pilgrim history, at Plymouth, Mass., December 3d, aged 86.

Albert W. Paine, said to be the oldest practicing lawyer in the United States, at Bangor, Maine, December 3d, aged 95.

Edward M. Ruttenber, the Hudson Valley historian and newspaper man, at Newburg, N. Y., December 5th, aged 83.

James Henry Stoddart, the popular comedian, who had been

nearly sixty years on the stage, at Sewarren, New Jersey, December 9th, aged 80.

Joseph H. Outhwaite, formerly a prominent Congressman, at Cleveland, Ohio, December 9th, aged 66.

John Goodnow, formerly American consul-general at Shanghai, China, at Malaga, Spain, December 9th, aged 49.

Amateur Photo Prize Contest

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS WIN FIRST PRIZE, KOREA THE SECOND, AND TENNESSEE THE THIRD.



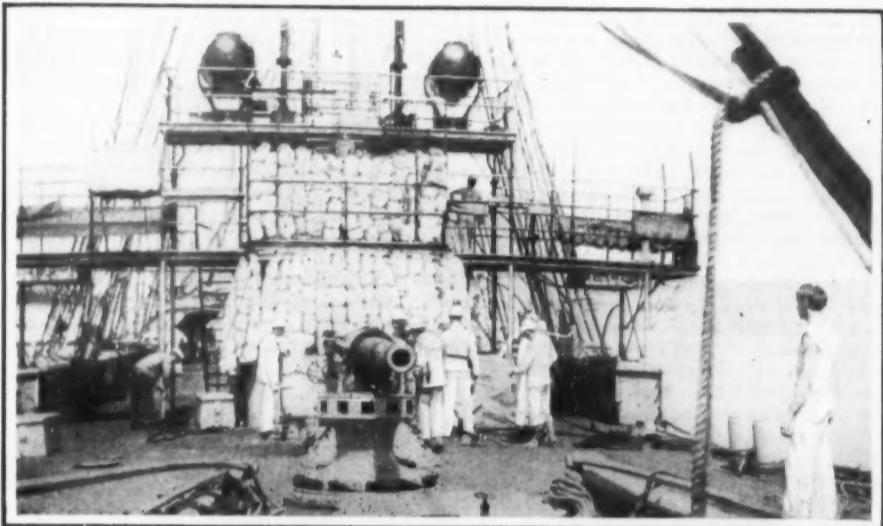
HISTORIC HOUSE IN QUEBEC WHERE GENERAL MONTCALM DIED, NOW USED AS A BARBER-SHOP.

A. W. Cutler, New York.

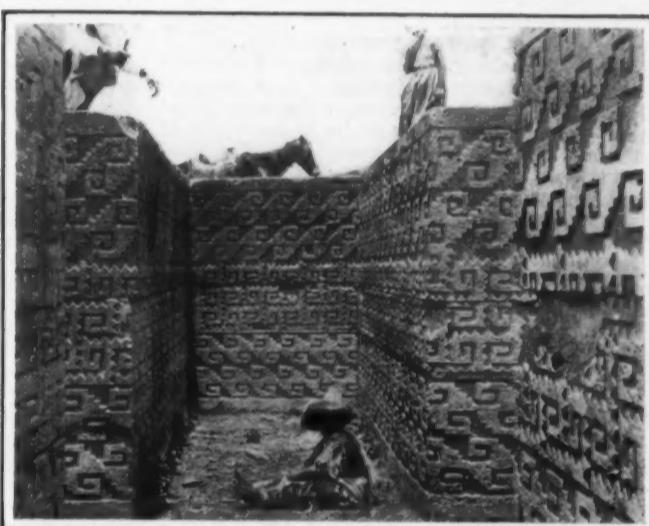


(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) CURIOUS SCENE IN THE ORIENT—KOREAN MAGISTRATE MAKING A TOUR OF HIS PROVINCE IN AN OFFICIAL CHAIR CARRIED BY TWELVE MEN.

Wheeler Sammons, Korea.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) CLEARING SHIP FOR ACTION—UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP "DENVER" BEING PUT IN READINESS FOR BATTLE, WITH SAND-BAGS PILED UP TO PROTECT HER MACHINERY.—*W. E. N. Devers, Philippine Islands.*

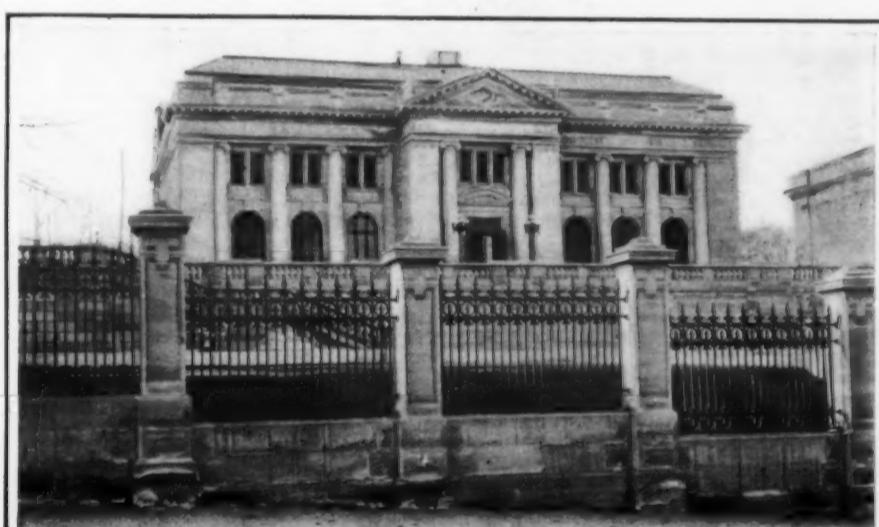


ONE OF MEXICO'S MOST REMARKABLE RUINS—THE FINELY DECORATED ANCIENT CRUSERO AT MITLA, OAXACA.

Sumner W. Matteson, Mexico.

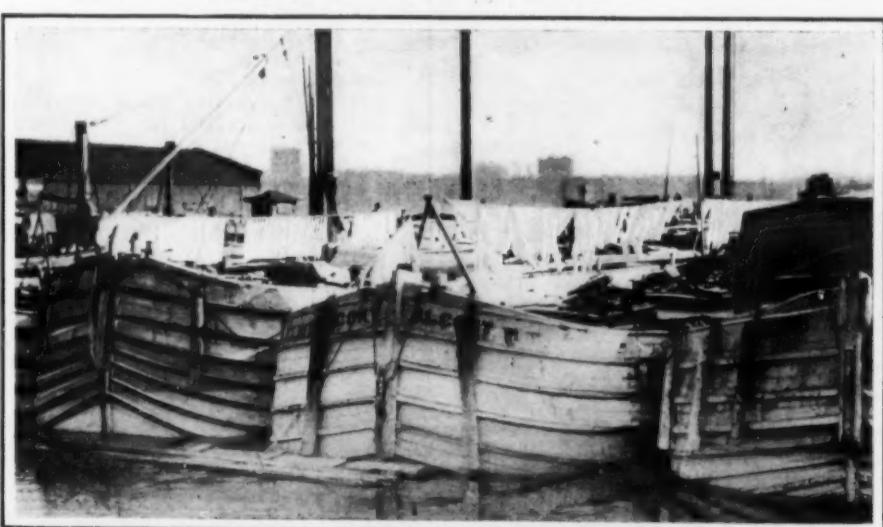


(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) LARGEST BLOCK OF MARBLE EVER QUARRIED IN THE UNITED STATES—IT WAS TAKEN OUT OF A QUARRY NEAR KNOXVILLE, TENN., AND CONTAINS 1,000 CUBIC FEET.—*Earle Harrison, Tennessee.*



A NOTABLE NEW MUSEUM IN NEW YORK—THE HISPANIC SOCIETY OF AMERICA'S BUILDING, IN WHICH WILL BE DISPLAYED A COLLECTION ILLUSTRATING SPANISH-AMERICAN HISTORY.

Joseph Johnson, New Jersey.



WASH-DAY IN A CANAL-BOAT COLONY IN NEW YORK.
Jack Harper, Connecticut.



ELK IN A BEAUTIFUL POSE, SHOWING ENORMOUS ANTLERS.
W. F. Kendrick, Colorado.

Toothsome Dishes Made with Christmas Turkey

By Frances van Etten

EVERY year during the holiday season the eagle has to take a back seat as the great American bird, its place being filled for the time being by the more toothsome, if less pugnacious, turkey. It is pleasant to reflect that, almost everybody in the festive season is able to have a specimen of the latter bird on his table. Roast turkey will probably be the most popular holiday dish for centuries to come, but there are many other ways of cooking this fowl, and here are some of them :

First.—Brown one and a half tablespoonfuls of butter in a frying-pan or chafing-dish ; add three heaping tablespoonfuls of flour, pouring in, gradually, one-half cup of milk—cream added improves it ; then add one cup of turkey meat cut in dice shape ; to this add one-half teaspoonful of lemon juice and about five drops of onion juice, salt and pepper to taste ; a dash of red pepper is also good. Put the mixture on ice for a few hours, shape in small cakes of any desired shape, dip in bread crumbs or cracker, and sauté in a hot dish, using enough butter to prevent scorching.

Second.—Season to taste one cup of finely chopped turkey meat with salt, pepper, onion juice, and common table sauce ; add two tablespoonfuls of stale bread or cracker crumbs, one tablespoonful of melted butter, and the yolk of one egg, slightly beaten. Shape into rather small croquettes, roll in flour, egg, and crumbs, and sauté in hot blazer, turning frequently and using sufficient butter to prevent burning.

Turkey à la Newburg.—Melt a quarter of a cupful of butter ; add to it one teaspoonful of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, some cayenne, and a sprinkle of nutmeg. Pour on to this very gradually one cupful of thin cream. Add to this about two pounds of chopped turkey meat cut in squares or dice shape, and when thoroughly heated add the yolks of two eggs and three tablespoonfuls of sherry.

Turkey à la Delmonico.—Put into a chafing-dish two large tablespoonfuls of butter and let it melt, then add about two pounds of chopped turkey meat ; let it cook until it begins to fry. Then turn the flame of the lamp while you pour in two-thirds of a pint of cream, in which has been beaten three eggs seasoned with salt and red pepper. When this is hot add a wineglass of good sherry and let it heat once more, regulating the flame so it cannot boil ; it must be at boiling point without actually boiling, for if it does the egg will be sure to curdle, thereby spoiling the dish. It should be served on small triangles of buttered toast.

Turkey Pie.—Butter a baking-dish and put in a liberal layer of fine bread crumbs ; follow it with a

layer of cold cooked turkey, sliced very thin, and another of canned tomatoes. Season with pepper, salt, and a little butter ; repeat the layers and cover the tops with crumbs. Bake it in a slow oven for half an hour. If fresh tomatoes are used it should take a quarter of an hour longer. This is a very satisfactory way in which to use the remains of a Christmas turkey.

Another Turkey Pie, but with potato crust.—Cut the cold turkey into thin slices, removing all fat, gristle, and bone ; cover the bones and trimmings with cold water, add half a medium onion, and half a small carrot sliced thin ; to this add a bay leaf, two or three thin slices of turnip, and a half-dozen peppercorns, and let it all simmer for several hours. Strain off the broth and remove the fat, then pour the broth over the sliced turkey-meat and let it simmer until everything is perfectly tender ; then add a little flour thickening, with slices of parboiled potatoes. Season with salt, pepper, and celery salt, and pour into a baking-dish ; cover with a crust in which there are three or four openings, and bake for fifteen minutes in a hot oven. To make the potato crust, sift together one pint of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt, and one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder ; work in a half cupful of butter pretty thoroughly, adding a heaping cupful of cold mashed potato, moistened with milk to make dough soft enough to roll out.

Breaded Fillets of Turkey.—First remove the flesh from the breast of an uncooked turkey, scrape the meat from the bones and muscles, separating it into fillets, dividing them into portions convenient for serving. Beat them well with a wooden hammer, so they can be pressed into shape. Season them with salt and pepper, adding a little cayenne ; season bread or cracker crumbs, and cover them ; then with beaten egg and bread crumbs or cracker crumbs again. Put a generous portion of butter in a frying-pan, lay the fillets in, and cook them quickly until well-brown on both sides. Put them around the edge of a hot platter and fill the centre with fried sweet potatoes. Some people prefer Brussels sprouts. If the former, brown the potatoes in a hot frying-pan, with a generous allowance of butter ; add a little sugar and some salt ; the potatoes should be sliced lengthwise. If the sprouts are used, they should be carefully looked over and all of the withered bits removed ; they should be soaked in cold water for three-quarters of an hour and rinsed thoroughly in clear cold water ; cook them in boiling salt water, uncovered, until they are tender, which may require fifteen minutes or longer, depending upon the size of the sprouts. They should then be turned into a sieve or colander and cold water poured over them to

relieve them of the strong flavor so disagreeable to many people. When thoroughly drained they should be returned to the stew-pan and one heaping teaspoonful of butter added for each quart of sprouts ; they are easily spoiled by over-salting, so care must be used. Re-heat them in the butter and serve in a hot dish.

Tartar sauce is sometimes served with turkey prepared in this way. The sauce should be made as follows : One teaspoonful of powdered sugar, one of dry mustard, and one-eighth of a spoonful of pepper, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, and a few drops of onion juice ; mix these together thoroughly and add the yolks of two eggs ; mix well and add a half-cup of olive oil, a little at a time, with two tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Prepare a tablespoonful of cucumber pickles, one of olives, and one of capers, and stir into the mixture, being careful not to add the oil too fast, to avoid curdling.

Scalloped Turkey.—Take equal parts of cold turkey, boiled rice, and tomato sauce. Put in layers in a shallow dish, cover thoroughly with buttered crumbs, and bake until brown. Cold roast chicken, with dressing and gravy, may be prepared in the same way.

Turkey Terrapin.—Chop the half of a medium cold roast turkey and one parboiled sweetbread moderately fine. Make one large cup of rich cream sauce, with one cup of hot cream, one-fourth cup of butter, and two tablespoonfuls of flour, adding the turkey and sweetbread ; salt and pepper to taste, and let it heat over water twenty minutes. Just before serving, add the yolks of two eggs thoroughly beaten, and one and a half glassfuls of good sherry.

Minced Turkey with Mushrooms.—To one heaping tablespoonful of butter in a frying-pan add half a can of mushrooms, and let them stew for twenty minutes. Add to this enough minced turkey to make a little more than twice the amount of mushrooms. Such portions of the turkey as cannot be used for any cold dish can be utilized ; season it with salt and pepper, mixing the turkey and mushrooms together ; then thicken a cup of cream with flour and a heaping teaspoonful of butter, and let them cook a few minutes ; serve them in a hot dish and garnish with toast cut in fancy shapes.

Frances van Etten.

Ingenious and Beautiful Christmas Attraction

By Mrs. Arthur W. Dunn

MR. CARL A. LOEFFLER, who holds a responsible position in the United States Senate, has illustrated very prettily what a little skill, time, patience, and inventiveness can accomplish in the way of Christmas-tree decorations, with a few empty spools of various sizes, an assortment of tin cans, typewriter ribbon boxes, wooden cigar boxes, umbrella ribs, and pasteboard, all tastefully worked in, and disguised with a few coats of white and green paint.

By means of a low table, perhaps two and one-half or three feet high, and a few spare boards he arranged an irregular platform about six feet wide and thirteen feet long, covering the south portion of his dining-room. At the florist's, at a slight cost, he secured a quantity of moss with which, with a little earth and a few stones, he entirely covered the top of the platform, arranging it in elevations of varying height, gradually rising toward the back, where a mountainous effect was produced by several yards of coarse muslin, painted to represent towering peaks in hazy perspective. Upon this foundation he constructed a town which had the appearance of a picturesque Swiss village nestling in an Alpine valley and running up one side of the mountain, divided by a tiny stream which ran down the mountain side and through a mill-race, turning a small water wheel at a mill. The river at its widest point was spanned by a miniature bridge, from which led a road upon which people passed to and fro. This effect of people entering and departing from the village was secured by means of a slowly-moving, endless-chain arrangement, upon which were mounted little wagons with horses and occupants.

Tiny houses, with yards and grounds, were systematically arranged on the various streets of the village, and looked very real with their little windows, porches, and chimneys. On the far side of the village, and on the highest elevation, stood the little village chapel with its country churchyard, reached by a gravel walk. The village was up to date and equipped with all the "modern conveniences," for each house had its own incandescent lights, and on nearly every corner a tiny electric arc light hissed and sputtered. In the

middle of the table was mounted a large Christmas-tree, decorated with the customary trimmings of the Yule-tide season, with tiny incandescent lamps for candles, which shed a soft glow over the silvery threads and shimmering trimmings of the tree.

A small motor-car, controlled, like the incandescent lights, by a switch at the operating end of the table, started, ran, and stopped at the will of the operator. The car was upon an endless track, or loop, and ran around the tree and through the principal streets of

hither and thither. A little farther on in the playground was a miniature Ferris wheel, with its little cars of passengers slowly ascending and descending, and a combination air-ship and merry-go-round whirled musically near by. Then there was a street-fair tent, with its "Streets of Cairo" and camels and a ticket-seller in his box at the entrance. Near the edge of the fountain, half hidden beneath an umbrella, two little "pickaninnies" sat, dangling their feet in the pool, all oblivious of the surroundings.

The night scene in the village, when all the lights in the dining-room were turned off, was a fairy vision. The electric beams which the lamps of the Christmas-tree, shed through its branches, cast a soft radiance of moonlight over the darkened village. As one looked, the same silvery glow, shed by an invisible source, fell upon the painted mountains ; lights appeared in the street lamps, and shone from the glass windows of the houses ; the waters of the mill and the fountain sparkled ; the electric car, with its headlight flashing, sped on its way, the windmill and the merry-go-round and the Ferris wheel creaked merrily as they spun, the people on the roadway passed in and out among the shadows ; from the tent issued the sound of music, and from the little church on the hill pealed the deep tones of an organ.

The whole construction and effect of the scene is a charming demonstration of what an amateur, unaided, may accomplish with the crudest materials, given an inventive talent, artistic sense, and patient labor. A curtain from the front of the platform to the floor concealed the operative part of the exhibit, such as the small unsightly storage batteries, water motors, piping, and wiring, that supplied the power to each spot where it was needed.

Three Generations of Healthy Babies
have been successfully raised on Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk ; more each year than on all so-called "infant foods" combined. Thousands of unsolicited testimonials received annually from physicians and grateful parents testify to the merits of Eagle Brand.

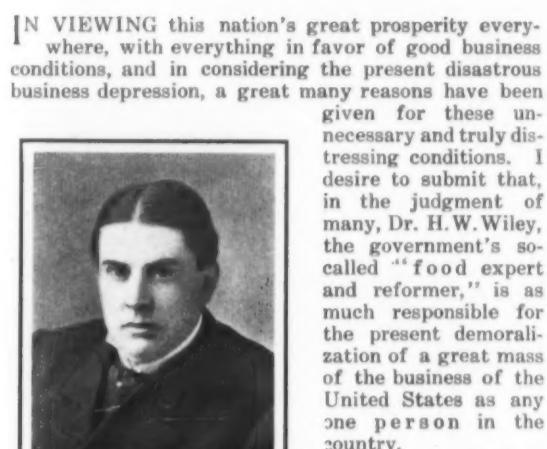


A GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEE'S WONDERFUL CHRISTMAS DISPLAY.

the village. Near one of the street-car stations a tiny windmill, with its wheel vigorously spinning, blown by an imaginary wind, industriously pumped water. Graveled paths stretched in every direction. On the opposite side of the tree, near the end of the village, was a small park, or public playground, near the entrance of which a little fountain lustily spouted a tiny stream of water into the air, which, descending, was caught in a basin, or pool, upon which tiny ducks swam

Making the Pure-food Law Unpopular, Obnoxious, and Hurtful to Business

By Hugh Gordon Miller



HON. HUGH GORDON MILLER,
A well-known member of the
New York bar.

IN VIEWING this nation's great prosperity everywhere, with everything in favor of good business conditions, and in considering the present disastrous business depression, a great many reasons have been given for these unnecessary and truly distressing conditions. I desire to submit that, in the judgment of many, Dr. H. W. Wiley, the government's so-called "food expert and reformer," is as much responsible for the present demoralization of a great mass of the business of the United States as any one person in the country.

I believe that (baring some who are known to be in official favor) the food purveyors, extract manufacturers, and drugists of the country will bear me out in the assertion that Dr. Wiley, starting out, perhaps, with the best of motives, and at first apparently in an effort to do what was highly commendable, what all good citizens applauded and what Congress endeavored to aid in by legislation, has, in fact, in his great zeal for high and exalted place in the present reform band-wagon, by attacking promiscuously by widespread newspaper interviews and sensational speeches, while campaigning for glory and applause throughout the country, demoralized and destroyed necessary confidence in, and, as a result, destroyed much of the legitimate invested property in, perfectly good foods and extracts, to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars.

In making this protest I do not, of course, refer in any manner whatever to impure or misbranded goods. The pure-food law takes care of all that. I refer to the destruction, or at least serious impairment, of the confidence of the consuming public in foods in which there are, as a matter of fact, only perfectly harmless ingredients. My primary position is against the general hurrah and public onslaught upon food products manufactured in this country, made often by Dr. Wiley apparently in a vein of levity, as well as under the name of reform. In such a case I insist that, to throw suspicion upon manufactured food products, even though the same may be in fact (in spite of the often hasty and surely human opinion of Dr. Wiley), entirely harmless, is in effect to destroy. This is as inevitably sure to follow as that a bank must suspend or stop payment when suspicion is cast upon its solvency. To complain in such cases is merely to advertise the attack and to make destruction only more swift and certain.

To add to this confusion, demoralization, and actual property destruction, by thus encouraging suspicion about, and public distrust of, the foods and extracts manufactured in this country, Dr. Wiley and his associates have been, and still are, claiming for themselves the power to make standards of composition for food products. They seem to desire to put all the other chemists, cooks, and caterers out of commission; for, since Congress went as far as it felt just and desirable, and made *purity* and *proper branding* and *labeling* the only standards intended by the pure-food law, it must follow that the only standards the doctor can make in addition are standards of relative proportions of normal ingredients, and this is exactly what these self-constituted legislators claim they have the power to do, propose to do, and, indeed, are proceeding to do. From such a broadside attack as this, it can be readily seen, the best and most careful food purveyor and manufacturer in the country is not safe, and his capital and business are at the mercy of the freakish fanaticism, ignorance, or mistakes of persons who may now or hereafter, under government support, though without lawful or constitutional authority, proceed to thus attack or regulate his business.

Nothing is contained in the pure-food law relating to or creating authority for *fixing standards*. Adulterating is expressly prohibited, and that means that all of the ingredients must be pure. There is no standard in purity. It is an imperative requirement, like the demand that an article shall be unadulterated gold; purity is thereby required. Webster gives a definition of "adulterate" which exhausts the term, when he says it is "to corrupt, debase, or make impure by an admixture of baser materials: as, to adulterate liquors, or the coin of the country." Nothing else relative to standards can be spelled into the act by any ingenuity of construction, interpretation, or even distortion. The law, being penal, must be construed

strictly. I feel warranted in saying that under this act there can be no question of standard or purity for food or drug. Such a product, if it is pure, complies with the law. The manufacture of an impure article is prohibited, and it is contraband for the purpose of interstate commerce.

The chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture formed a plan to acquire plenary power—or what he thought was, and intended to use as such—in the bill of 1907. He aspired to more power than was ever conferred on one man by law, and (without notice to the interests affected) in the House of Representatives got the usual provision inserted and passed, so as to read, "To determine what is regarded as adulteration therein, and to establish standards therefor." But the Argus eye of a food expert scanned the bill, discovered the enormous change, and saw what it would mean, and the provision got stricken out of the bill.

Let me illustrate how Dr. Wiley can, in his zeal, make errors. Before the Senate Committee on Agriculture last winter the chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture made a terrible and indiscriminate attack on gelatine as used in ice-cream in this country. The congressional (Senate) records show the overzealous character of this attack. I happened to be a member of the American Bar Association, and turning to Volume 27 (1904), page 642, of that association, found the full report of a speech of Dr. Wiley's on "Pure-food Legislation," which I had heard, in which address he declared "water is perfectly harmless; yes, water is a substance just as harmless as gelatine." A little further on in the same paragraph of that address he makes the following statement, which, in his later zeal as a professional reformer, he seems to have forgotten: "Under many of our State laws you could technically send a man to the penitentiary for milling wheat and taking the bran out, and yet the law has no such meaning or intent. You see, it needs the attention of the legal mind to guard and act against such absurdities of construction as have often been put upon these food acts. I have seen the most absurd ruling in court and pleas of lawyers in regard to these food acts that you can well imagine, and simply because they have not been drawn in the right way under proper legal supervision. It was not that there was any intention to put these absurdities in at all, but the legislators simply did not know how to make a law, and the result is that this is a hodge-podge of legislation with which not only the administrator of the law has to do, but especially the manufacturer and dealer has to suffer from it. So it needs sorely your attention." If these Legislatures, composed mostly of lawyers, make a "hodge-podge" of such provisions, what sort of hodge-podge would the doctor, with no legal training, make of standards, a thing many of our ablest lawyers doubt even the power of Congress to make under the Constitution?

The Supreme Court of the United States has still to be heard from on this subject.

Very recently the doctor, I understand, has caused complaints to be filed with the Department of Agriculture against certain manufacturers of ice-cream, on the ground that the cream in question does not contain a sufficient per centum of butter fat; and these complaints may be, for aught I know, only isolated instances of a general campaign like the attack on gelatine already referred to, which product is conceded to be absolutely harmless in itself, and quite necessary to "holding up" ice-cream used for shipping in interstate commerce; and like the general broadside sensational attack unjustly and indiscriminately made by him

some months ago upon the ice-cream industry of the capital of the country at the District of Columbia; though we have not since been advised that he had, in fact, any actual evidence upon which justly to base such an attack, even against the irresponsible street peddler, whose goods he admits were examined and analyzed as the basis of his general attack.

There seems to be a determination thus to sooner or later force standards upon us, to make food formulas, to have the Department of Agriculture, through its chief chemist, thereby decide just what proportion of ingredients shall be mixed or compounded in all food articles; how cake shall be mixed; what condiments shall be added to pickles, for instance; how much rennet shall be used in making cheese; how drinks must be mixed and flavored—and thousands of other "hows," equally absurd, ridiculous, and uncalled for, and detrimental, in fact, to manufacturers and the food industry and the public generally. It is manifest that when the ingredients themselves are pure, any combination thereof which would produce attractive, palatable, and wholesome food products, to any number of varieties, should not be thus restricted, and it should be remembered that the consuming public demand attractive looking, as well as pure, things to eat.

A responsible commission, created and appointed after the manner of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and constituted as to personnel after the manner of the Public Utilities Commission of the State of New York, with a competent Federal lawyer to preside, at least one practical chemist, and at least two practical food manufacturers or purveyors, would, I believe, in a large measure, protect the great interests involved from being stamped, and much of it perhaps utterly destroyed. Such a commission would also, as a matter of course, protect the interest of the government, and, I believe, revive general public confidence in connection with these great interests.

This matter of the making of food standards is not one that can be, under the Constitution, entirely delegated by Congress even to a commission. Such standards must be first set up in some form by Congress itself, and the application and enforcement of the same should be delegated to the most responsible deputies obtainable.

Hugh Gordon Miller

Topics and Pictures Fifty Years Ago.

THOUGH there was not, half a century ago, the same good understanding, virtually amounting to an alliance, between the United States and England that now exists, the people of this country were nevertheless deeply interested in Queen Victoria, and LESLIE'S WEEKLY of that day made no mistake when it offered to its readers a description of her opening of Parliament, illustrated by the engraving which we reproduce. The picture shows her about to read the speech from the throne, in the House of Lords, before the peers and the commons. She wears her robes of state, and is seated upon the throne, the prince consort beside her, but on a slightly lower level. The royal profile, as shown in the picture, recalls the face of "Victoria the Good" as it appeared upon the coinage of the earlier part of her reign, in the period of her greatest freshness and beauty.



QUEEN VICTORIA OPENING THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.
Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, December 19th, 1857, and copyrighted.

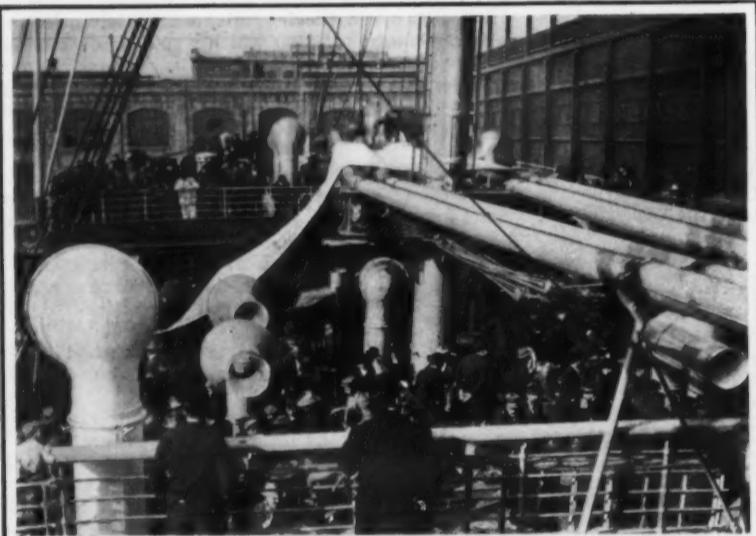


DR. H. W. WILEY,
Chief chemist of the Agricultural Department, whose arbitrary rulings are denounced by many manufacturers.

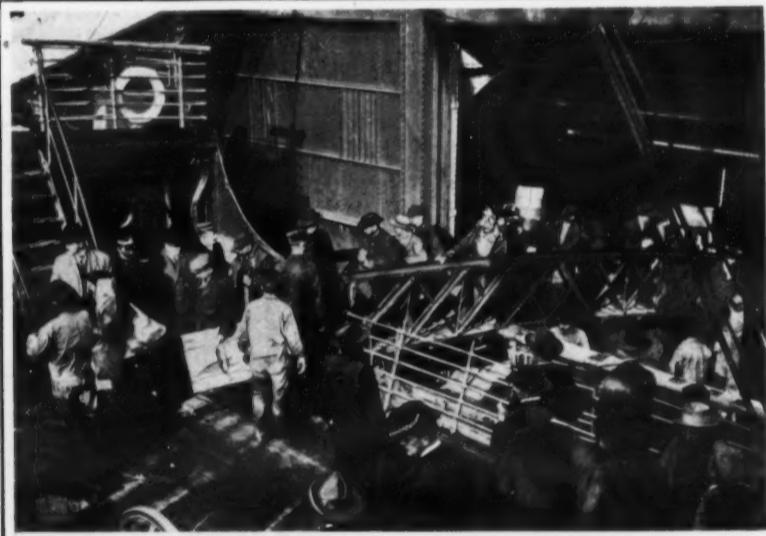


NOTABLE SCENE AT THE OPENING OF THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS.

JOHN SHARPE WILLIAMS, THE MINORITY LEADER, AT THE SPEAKER'S DESK, INTRODUCING THE RE-ELECTED SPEAKER, "UNCLE JOE" CANNON, TO THE HOUSE.—*Harris & Ewing*.



A HOST OF HOME-RETURNING ALIENS ON BOARD THE TRANSATLANTIC LINER, "KOENIG ALBERT."



IMMIGRANTS OF A FEW MONTHS AGO BOARDING THE STEAMER THAT CARRIED THEM BACK TO EUROPE.



HAD HAD ENOUGH OF AMERICA AND WERE ANXIOUS TO SAIL TO THE OTHER SIDE.



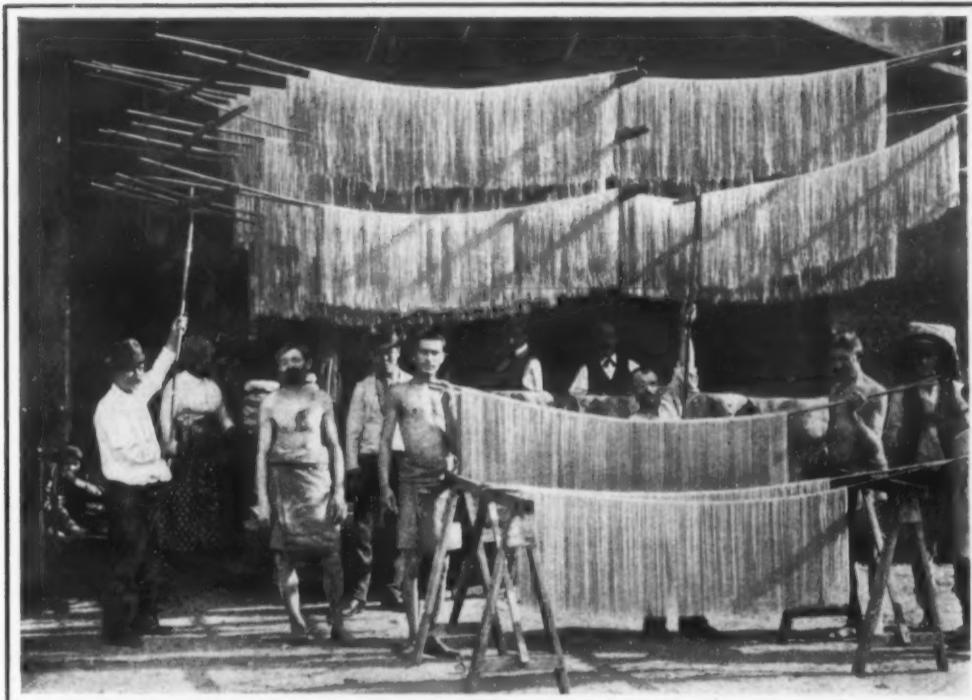
CROWD OF ITALIANS AWAITING PASSAGE TO THEIR NATIVE LAND.

THE AMERICAN IMMIGRATION PROBLEM SETTLING ITSELF.

REMARKABLE RUSH OF THOUSANDS OF LATELY LANDED ALIENS BACK TO NEW YORK TO SECURE PASSAGE ON STEAMERS LEAVING FOR EUROPE.—*Photographs by B. G. Phillips*.

Venders of Curious Foods in the Cities of Italy

CHARACTERISTIC SCENES IN THE QUAINTER QUARTERS OF SOME OF THE NOTED ITALIAN TOWNS.
Photographs by Harriet Quimby. See page 602.



TYPICAL MACARONI FACTORY IN NAPLES.



A NEAPOLITAN CHESTNUT VENDER.



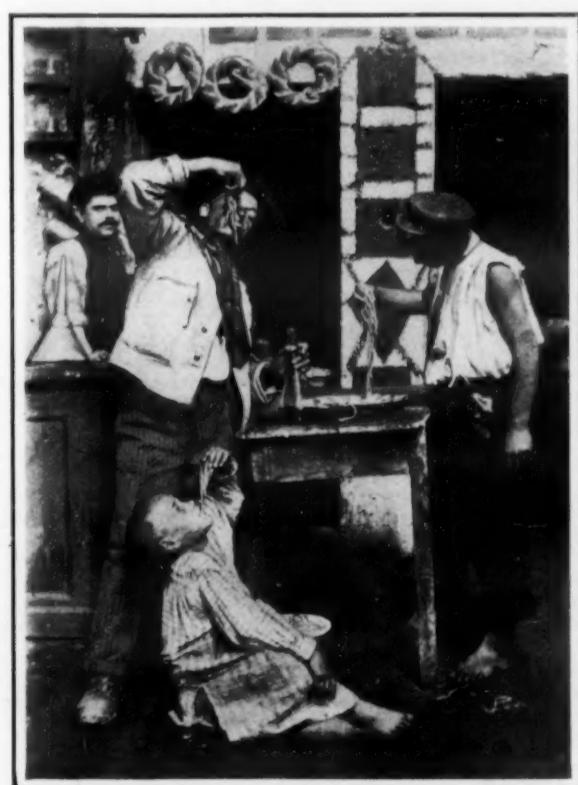
A SELLER OF HOT CORN IN GENOA—FIVE EARS FOR A CENT.



"VINE-LEAF SNAILS FRESH FROM THE COUNTRY."



PICTURESQUE VENDER OF SWEET CAKES IN THE STREETS OF FLORENCE.



NOON-DAY EXHIBITION IN NAPLES OF MACARONI-EATING.



QUAINT MARKET STREET IN AN ITALIAN CITY.

Curious Foods Cooked by Street Venders in Italy

By Harriet Quimby

"WHAT shall we eat" and "how shall we earn" are problems which every nation solves for itself, and the different methods of solving them are among the most fascinating studies which come to the attention of the traveler. Nowhere is the question of food, its preparation, sale, and consumption, more picturesquely disposed of than in the large cities of Italy, where everything from a stewed snail to a *fritto misto* may be bought in the streets from the hundreds of venders who render the air melodious with their cries. To visit Italy and to dine in one of the many English or French cafés there means nothing. English and French cooking are obtainable in any portion of the civilized world. But to seek out a café which is distinctively Italian in character and patronage, and to sample the appetizing specialties which are served in it, is an experience which cannot be duplicated outside of Italy.

There are delicious artichokes with a dressing of oil and sour wine; famous Neapolitan *pizza*, which the diner may watch as it is being beaten into the required thinness, whisked into an oven and whisked out again, and carried to the table red hot; *polenta* with fresh anchovies and oil, *polenta* with tomatoes and peppers, and *polenta* with jam, all for one meal if one wishes. *Frito misto* and the numerous vegetable dishes, in which department Italian cooks are masters, straightway tempt the traveler who has appreciation for the unusual to forsake the conventional dining places and to patronize the native cafés.

These latter, where the higher and middle classes congregate, are interesting, but of even greater interest than these are the cooks and food merchants of the streets. The purchasing power of a penny reaches astonishing proportions in Italy. An entire meal, more sustaining than palatable to the stranger, may be bought for a couple of cents. The outdoor purveyors of foods who begin the programme of the day are coffee men. With long-handled iron pans filled with smouldering charcoal, which keeps the beverage cheerfully steaming, the coffee men offer, for one penny each, large cups of the mixture, which is pleasing despite the fact that it is not coffee as the epicure likes it. Coffee men are on the streets all night, and they are especially active during the early morning just before the sun takes the chill from the air. Their customers are watchmen, workmen going early to their labor, and travelers who have arrived by early trains. Coffee sellers are generally on hand at the railroad stations when the night trains rumble in, and the passengers in the day coaches shake off the lethargy of insufficient sleep and exchange pleasantries with the vendors and with each other as they drink their penny's-worth.

Great numbers of men, women, and children, each with some special breakfast food, are out early, and with the first peep of the sun they break into vocal gymnastics, and the city wakes to their mingled calls. The voices of Italian street venders differ from those of the English or the French. They are devoid of the latter's rough edges, and they do not send chills down one's spine as do the rasping voices of the English. Italian peasants invariably have voices which are soft and beautifully modulated, and with them there is never the heroic effort, so painful to listeners, to reach a note which is out of their range.

Genoa and Naples are the two cities in Italy which are credited with having the greatest variety of foods. Genoa is famed for a peculiar dish of mashed chestnuts and cooked squash, which are mixed together and formed into a huge golden pie three or four feet in diameter and about four inches in depth. The pie is called *torta*, and it is sold in wedge-like slices. With an additional seasoning of pepper and butter, and the omission of the slight flavor of garlic, *torta* would readily find favor in any country as a vegetable dish. It is generally thought that macaroni forms the staple food of Italy, but this is not true. While macaroni is distinctively Italian, and is relished by every man, woman, and child of that country, it is far too expensive to be anything but a luxury to the very poor.

Polenta, which is nothing more than corn-meal

mush, comes nearer to being the national food. The peasantry live almost entirely upon *polenta*, and so palatable and sustaining is it that it is not disdained by the rich. The peasant likes his *polenta* dressed with a sauce of oil and garlic in which a few fresh anchovies have been chopped and mixed. It is also prepared with chopped ham or other meats, and there are many ways of preparing it with fruit and jam and spices, although such luxuries, like the macaroni, are out of reach of the majority. It is said that Italians prefer *polenta* to meat or bread if they are compelled to choose, because it causes a feeling of satiety which the same quantity of other and better foods fails to produce. A story is told about a certain rich landowner in Italy who in a philanthropic mood began to distribute meat every week to his peasantry, but he soon discovered that instead of being appreciated, the meat was sold or exchanged for *polenta*.

Huge meaty chestnuts are found everywhere in Italy. Peeled and boiled in a reddish broth, seasoned with laurel leaves and caraway seeds, the nuts are palatable. About two dozen of the large kernels are sold for one penny. In both Genoa and Naples the *friggitrice* are interesting, and some of their specialties are well worth a trial if one can forget the unappetizing appearance of cooks and cooking appliances. One *friggitrice* attracts attention to a tray of golden balls which she piles in a pyramid. The golden balls are artichokes. They are boiled in salted water until tender, and are put in a pan over steam to keep them hot until a customer appears. For three pence the vendor will take one from the steaming pan, dry it, dip it into batter, and pop it into the hot oil. A moment later a golden-brown ball, delicious and crispy on the outside and tender and succulent on the inside, is handed to the purchaser. The frying is managed in such a way that when the fritters are taken from the kettle they are very hot, but so dry on the outside that they scarcely soil the fingers when eaten from the hand. Another *friggitrice* specialty is that of cheese balls. They are made of paste filled with grated cheese, and fried. Mashed chestnuts, rice, chopped chicken, and many vegetables are used to vary the fillings for the popular *fritos*. Some of the frying kettles are portable and the *friggitrice* have regular routes like the milkmen, where they tap at the basement door, get their orders, take their tiny bellows and blow up the charcoal until it glows, and then cook the breakfast of meatballs or rice-cakes or artichokes, which are sent in hot.

Here and there in Naples one will notice beautiful copper kettles mounted on tripods. They are sort of chafing-dish affairs, and glowing coals under them

The fish markets of Naples are a revelation in strange things of the sea. There are sea-curls, black, shiny, and prickly, reposing on beds of moss; clams, starfish, dates, and truffles of the sea, oursins, devil-fish with myriad tentacles, and polypi. In and about the markets are the street chefs with their little charcoal chafing-dishes, in which they will cook any of the sea-foods which the customer wishes to sample.

Down the street a little way from one of the many fish markets in Naples, an old man, wearing a green-and-red plaid apron and carrying a large basket on each arm, attracted the attention of a tourist who was seeking experiences. Upon investigating the contents of the baskets a surprise awaited in the shape of little corn-meal cakes stuffed with cracklings and fried brown. Others were filled with raisins, and he was taking them to some of the boatmen who patronized him every day. A penny feast of the workman in Naples consists of half a loaf of brown bread, which for another penny he may have soaked in a sauce of tomatoes, peppers, and meat broth. Sometimes he will get a few small pieces of meat along with the tomato, which makes his bread palatable. Tripe cooked with tomato and garlic is another favorite stew in which to soak the noon-day loaf. A milk curd made into cones, each one daintily resting on a greenleaf, is a common food, and trays of it are carried on the streets for sale, and shop windows are also filled with it. In Florence the investigator may find a tiny café where squash flowers are the specialty. The Italians do not eat squash flowers because they consider them suitable for dainty luncheons, as we do violets and rose leaves. They eat them because they like them and because they consider them healthy. They are picked fresh, washed, then fried in oil.

The spectacle presented by the milkmen in Naples forms one of the most entertaining of the street scenes. In the early gray of morning the milkmen with their flocks troop into the city and begin their house-to-house visits, where the animals are milked while the purchaser looks on to see that he does not get too much foam. There is a peculiar superstition in Italy which renders the lives of the milking goats very pleasant. It is believed that the milk partakes of the frame of mind of the creature giving it, and in order to obtain "contented and happy" milk the purchasers are careful to provide every morning a nice handful of crisp lettuce leaves or orange peel for the goat which furnishes milk for that particular family. Goats especially relish fresh orange peel. The superstition brings about happy results for the milkman, as well as for his goats; for, by the time he has made his morning

rounds his animals are fed and without expense to himself. The rule of coaxing the animals into good humor does not seem to apply to the cows, for only occasionally are they rewarded with anything in the way of tidbits.

Few travelers, even of the conventional type, leave Naples without having sampled the *pizza* for which that city is famous. Little shops devoted to this specialty are dotted here and there in the better districts and within the reach of the hotel patrons, many of whom give after-the-theatre *pizza* parties. *Pizza* is a risen dough which is sharply beaten until it is very thin. It is made in large disks a couple of feet in diameter and of the thinness of paper. The top is covered with lard or oil, tomatoes, and grated cheese. On fast-days oil is used instead of lard, and the seasoning consists of garlic and fresh anchovies. *Pizza* is liked by the majority of Europeans and Americans who sample

it. The novelty of *pizza* parties is in watching the cook prepare the disks. The oven is kept at an even heat by the charcoal fire below, which has the appearance of an open fireplace. The *pizza* is made before the guests, baked and brought to them hot, as the American pancake baker cooks before his patrons and sends the food hot to their tables.

Harriet Quimby



PUBLIC CART INSPECTION IN NEW ORLEANS.
SEMI-ANNUAL LINE-UP OF THE CITY'S VEHICLES, AT WHICH PRIZES ARE GIVEN TO DRIVERS FOR WELL-KEPT WAGONS AND HORSES.
J. N. Teunissen.

keep their contents simmering. Some of the kettles are decorated with leaves from grape vines. The kettles contain snail stews. The popular method of preparing snails *a l'Italienne* is with tomatoes, peppers, and a little garlic for seasoning. Some customers carry dishes in which to receive the stew. Others buy a half-loaf of bread, cut it in two, and then buy a few cents' worth of the stew, which is spread on the bread and eaten at once. The decorations of vine leaves on the kettles signify that the snails in that particular kettle are of the variety which feeds on the grape-leaf, and are, therefore, better flavored.

The American Army's Battle with the "White Plague"

By Mrs. C. R. Miller



GENERAL VIEW OF FORT BAYARD, LOOKING FROM THE OFFICERS' HOSPITAL—SURGEONS' RESIDENCES AT RIGHT, BARRACKS AND TENTS OCCUPIED BY ENLISTED MEN WHO ARE PATIENTS IN THE CENTRE—MESS-HALL AND HOSPITAL WARDS AT LEFT.

ONE OF the most effective remedies for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis is living in the open air, and yet the American soldier who spends the greater part of his time out of doors is by no means immune from the disease. Shortly after the Spanish-American War the War Department found it necessary to take steps for the establishment of a sanatorium for the consumptive soldiers. Fort Bayard, an abandoned army post in the southwestern part of New Mexico, was selected for the purpose. There are now engaged at this point in fighting the "white plague" ten army surgeons and three line officers, with about fifty hospital-corps men and eighteen trained nurses.

Fort Bayard embraces thirteen square miles of land in the most picturesque part of the great Southwest. It has an altitude of over six thousand feet, and at all seasons of the year is free from that damp atmosphere which weakens one suffering with lung trouble. The nearest town is Silver City, an ambitious mining settlement, where there are a number of private sanatoriums for persons suffering from tuberculosis. That portion of New Mexico is also dotted here and there with the tents of consumptives from the East who have not sufficient means to enter sanatoriums. Few of these unfortunate recover.

The Fort Bayard sanatorium is now exclusively for army officers, enlisted men, and the beneficiaries of the National Soldiers' Home, although until recently sailors also were received. The enlisted man is ordered to Fort Bayard at the first sign of the disease, and is discharged from service at the end of six months if his condition is such as not to permit his return to active duty within a reasonable time. After his discharge he becomes a beneficiary of the National

Soldiers' Home, and five dollars per week is paid by the latter for his maintenance at the sanatorium. Army officers at the sanatorium are charged one dollar per day.

Since 1899 over five thousand patients have been treated, twenty-seven hundred and fifty of whom were enlisted soldiers and sailors, while the remaining number were officers and retired or honorably discharged soldiers. Major George E. Bushnell, of the medical department of the United States army, is in charge, and at present has under his care more than three hundred patients, including thirty-four officers. The old barracks have been remodeled and used as hospital wards, and the verandas are filled with cots, where the patients spend the greater part of the time. Tents are also provided, and the majority of the men prefer tent life. The little son of General Buchanan, who is suffering with a mild case of the disease, lives in a peculiarly-constructed tent with a pagoda-like top. The patient, on arriving at Fort Bayard, is put to bed, and, after a rest, is carefully examined and sent to the ward which is best fitted for his condition. The officers are placed in an attractive cottage building for the first few days, and afterward moved to a big brick building. Perhaps the most distinguished patients who have been at Fort Bayard are Captain Wilson, of the United States navy, who is now at Fort Lyon, and Brigadier-General Clarence Edwards, the head of the Insular Department at Washington. General Edwards, after spending several months at the sanatorium, completely recovered his health.

The same excellent care is given to the enlisted men as to officers, and many of them have gone back to their regiments free from the disease. Cheerfulness

and a variety of pastimes aid materially in fighting the disease, and to this end all sorts of amusements are planned for the patients, the wives of the surgeons often assisting. Violent exercise of any kind is strictly forbidden. The partaking of alcoholic stimulants is not allowed. The men are encouraged to eat heartily, and the excellent, varied, and well-cooked food which is provided for them would do credit to a good hotel. The department allows fifty cents per day for the food of each man, and the best of everything is provided.

Little medicine is given at Fort Bayard except where there are complications with other diseases. The surgeons are prepared, however, for all emergencies, and have a splendidly-equipped operating room. A laboratory is attached, where experiments are carried out and schemes devised as to the best method of fighting the disease. Major Bushnell and his staff are always on the alert for better methods of treatment. The majority of the medical staff came to Fort Bayard on account of their health, and all have practically recovered. Sleeping out of doors is the common custom there.

Mrs. C. R. Miller

Brain Workers' Tonic.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

RESTS and strengthens the tired and confused brain and induces good appetite and restful sleep.



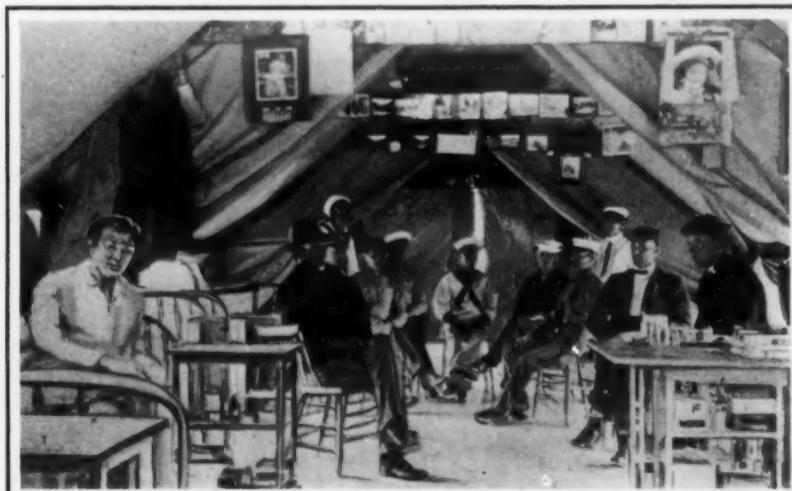
VERANDA OF THE OFFICERS' BUILDING—CAPTAIN HUTTON AND DR. REDEWILL, OF THE MEDICAL STAFF, IN UNIFORM; CAPTAIN WILSON, OF THE NAVY, SEATED IN ROCKING-CHAIR.



AMUSEMENT PARLOR BUILT ENTIRELY OF GLASS—GROUP OF PATIENTS OUTDOORS ENJOYING THE SUNSHINE.



ONE OF THE WELL LIGHTED AND AIRED WARDS IN THE SANATORIUM—NURSE AT LEFT IS A PRETTY INDIAN GIRL.



ONE OF THE REGULAR ARMY HOSPITAL TENTS IN WHICH THE PATIENTS AT THE SANATORIUM LIVE.

Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.

Weston, the Famous Walker—His Traits and the Secret of His Endurance

By His Daughter, L. M. Weston

STRANGE to say, my father came of a race of students and professional men, and his development into an athlete was a surprise to those who knew him best, and perhaps not altogether a pleasant one. My Grandfather Weston was an old-fashioned, puritanical New Englander—zealous in good works and with most pronounced ideas on the subject of "sparing the rod and spoiling the child," and he used to punish my father for what would now be called mere ebullitions of boyish high spirits. The result was, that my father ran away from home several times, and at the age of seventeen remained away. My grandfather did not understand how to manage his son, and he forgot the strain of wild Irish blood the boy inherited from his mother. My Grandmother Weston was the grand-niece of a Colonel Gaines, who was cashiered from the English army for some mad prank, then, owing to his family connections, influential friends, and exceptional bravery, was reinstated. My grandmother could write poetry, and some of her books can still be found in the New England public libraries. My grandfather, too, wrote poetry, and was very musical. He was a 'forty-niner, but instead of digging for gold he taught the first public school in San Francisco. He afterward kept a store in Providence, R. I.

My father's pedigree is duly chronicled in the books of the Genealogical Society at Boston, Mass.; but to my mind the greatest distinction belonging to the Weston family is their apparent indifference to the god of this world—money.

I have heard my father tell how much he made when a mere boy, and the amounts were astonishing, but I never heard of his having a savings-bank account. If he had a hundred dollars, and a friend wished

to borrow it, my father would lend freely, and he expected his friends to do the same by him. If a prudent and saving friend refused to loan him money he withdrew his friendship from that man immediately.

My father was of a very sanguine temperament, which helped out a good deal with our ups and downs. He generally took the downs as a joke, and even when things looked blackest, would tell mamma that he felt greatly encouraged. He had original ideas on many subjects, and his unconventionalities troubled my mother considerably, although I was too much my father's daughter to do other than laugh heartily at it.

Usually good-natured and genial, my father developed a highly nervous condition at times. Amongst my very first recollections is a severe punishment administered by him. He was packing to go somewhere, and told me not to touch anything in his trunk; child-like, I forgot, and he punished me. I believe I was just three years old then. I was very much astonished, as my father was usually kind, and over-indulgent, but later I learned to keep away from him whenever he expected to appear in public, as he called it—we children said walking. How I dreaded these occasions, and learned to loathe public life, and even after I reached years of discretion, a man who appeared before the public in any capacity had no charms for me. For several days before and after a race we were obliged (if my father were in the house) to go about on tiptoe and speak in whispers, and obey the minute he spoke, and act generally as though we had the care of an invalid.

The first walk by which my father made any money was from Portland, Me., to Chicago, Ill., when the sale of his pictures and a sketch of his life brought him a good round sum. By that time he was so celebrated that the different county-fair associations offered him big prices to appear at fairs and walk a few miles. He made lots of money in that way, but spent it so freely that the winter of 1874 found him hard up again, and he took a position on the New York Sun. He lived in High Bridge, and usually walked to and from the office.

The following spring he got up another walk (exhibition of endurance he called it) and made it a great success. One of his daughters was born that week, and long before my mother was able to be around he had spent more than half of the money he made. He bought a house in High Bridge, a pretty little cottage, and quite a bit of land; then he proceeded to buy furniture in no wise suitable for it. One of the pieces was a massive bedstead, which he had difficulty in setting up. He finally cut out a step or two of the stairs in order to get it to the bedroom, then left off the casters, as he could not very well heighten the ceiling. Next he

bought a horse that had been "doctored" and that fell sick shortly after it came into his possession. He paid the veterinary surgeon's big bill, and afterward the animal showed too much spirit, running away several times, endangering at different times the life of its owner, of the little sister of Daniel Frohman (then Walker Weston's manager), and of my little brother. Father finally sold his treasure and invested in chickens. He was a success at chicken raising, and gave his family fowls and eggs in abundance.

In the winter of 1876 he went to England. His success there was phenomenal, and early in the spring we all sailed to join him. While we were living in Brighton my father invited George Augustus Sala, the famous war correspondent, to dine with him. My mother did not seem impressed with his beauty, and told somebody that his nose was actually purple, but said that Mr. Sala referred to it himself, saying proudly that it had cost many good dinners to make it like that. Before he went we children, who had been sent off for the occasion, appeared in the drawing-

account of every lap put up, and would call out from the track if a mistake was made. He bossed everything in connection with his own walks, which is one reason why he failed to keep the Astley belt. He was in splendid condition when he reached America, and fully expected to retain the trophy in the contest at New York, but he did not have the management of the belt-walk in New York, and, as near as I can find out, was opposed and irritated in every way possible. Moreover, he could not bear the tobacco smoke with which the hall was thick. He therefore gave up the contest in disgust. Father read signs and omens in connection with his walks like an East Indian fakir. One walk was lost because a valise filled with valuable autographs was stolen. That was a "bad sign."

After the Astley belt fiasco, father took a great fancy to my mother's old home. He did not have the money to buy the farm, so he rented it, and we were again settled in the country. My father sank a good many hundreds of dollars building stone fences, sinking rocks, etc., but in two or three months his business(?) caused him to make frequent trips to the city. The next spring he arranged a walk in San Francisco, but it was a financial failure.

A year later father again went to England, but was not successful there as a pedestrian. The only kind of walking-matches that paid then were those in which there were many competitors and the betting was fast and furious, and my father did not like to figure in that kind of a show. He had no use for those pedestrians who did just as their trainers said and acted like automations. He liked to walk against time, not against men; but it was hard for him to realize that the test-of-endurance days were over.

Finally, however, he agreed to lecture on temperance for the Church of England Temperance Society, and the fall of 1881 saw us all in England again. It is said that father revolutionized the training of college athletes in England. Before his advent they were allowed beer and other stimulants in moderate quantities, but he attributed his marvelous endurance to total abstinence while training for and during a race, and gradually his views were adopted by the majority of trainers. He was quite a success as a temperance advocate. He called himself The Awful Example of Temperance.

He had considerable personal magnetism, and never enjoyed himself more than when haranguing the multitude. But in the winter of 1883-4 he and the temperance people conceived the idea that a walk of five thousand miles in a hundred consecutive days (exclusive of Sundays) and a hundred addresses, one at the close of each day, would be a big thing. He successfully carried the idea through, but there was too much temperance in the show to attract the sporting class, and too much sport, evidently, for the majority of the temperance people.

After that temperance walk the vegetarians gave him a dinner at the Health Food Exhibition in London, and there were many prominent persons present. Returning to this country, father undertook one more big walk. His competitor was Daniel O'Leary, and I think the walk was two thousand miles. But it did not create much interest. His recent great walk from Portland, Me., to Chicago, in which he broke the record made by himself forty years ago, indicates that he is still, in his sixty-ninth year, a marvel of speed and endurance.

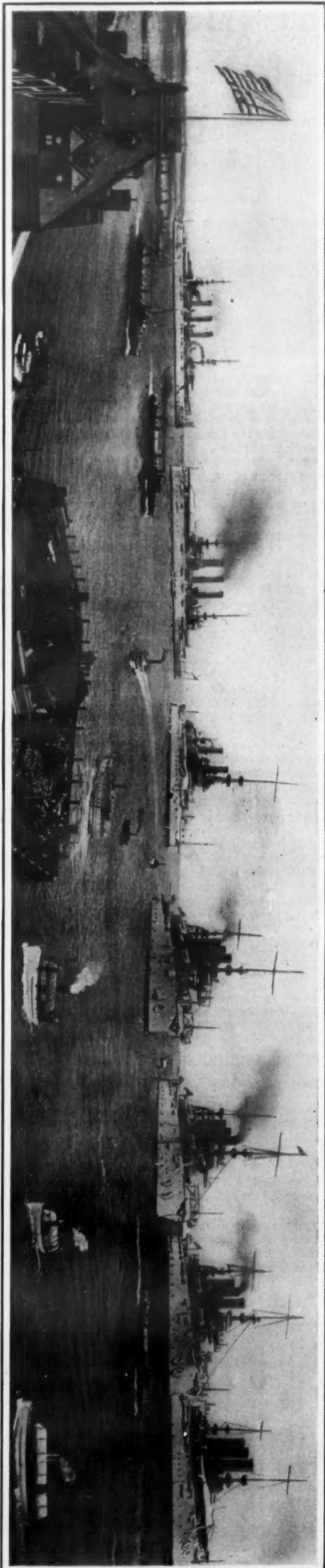
The secret of my father's endurance is threefold. In the first place, he comes of a long line of God-fearing New England ancestors. As far as I know, the family is singularly free from scrofulous blood or organic disease. Second, he has an indomitable will joined to his magnificent constitution. I have known him to walk mile after mile in public with one of his feet so sore that he could not bear a shoe on it. During his five-thousand-mile walk in England he trudged along for hundreds of miles wearing an old slipper on one foot. On another occasion, his feet were in such condition that an amateur athlete, to whom he showed them, nearly fainted at the sight, yet my father walked on them, and won the race, too. Third, he had an instinctive knowledge of hygiene. Doctrines propagated now by health boards, doctors, and wise men generally, my father practiced years ago.

L. M. Weston



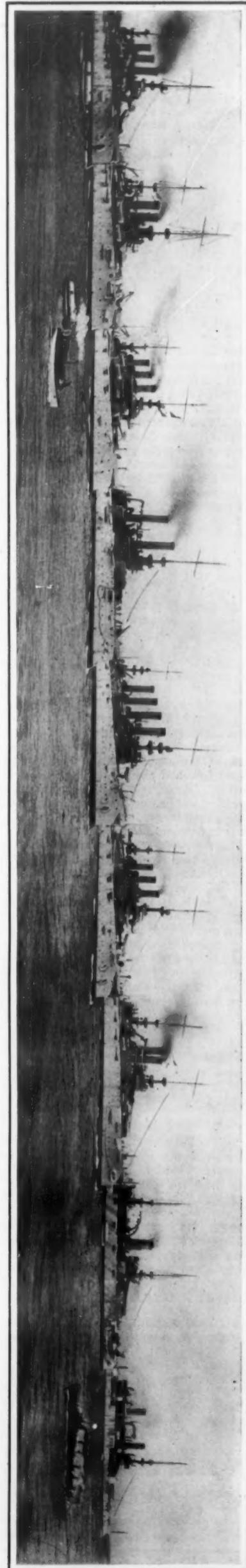
EDWARD PAYSON WESTON MAKING A SHORT SPEECH FROM THE BALCONY OF THE ILLINOIS ATHLETIC CLUB, CHICAGO, AT THE END OF HIS 1,200-MILE WALK FROM PORTLAND, ME.—Fred H. Wagner.

POWERFUL BATTLE-SHIPS OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET PREPARING AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD AND LINED UP IN HAMPTON ROADS FOR THE FIFTEEN-THOUSAND-MILE VOYAGE TO THE PACIFIC.



ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE MIGHTY FLEET—LEFT TO RIGHT: "VIRGINIA," "GEORGIA," "KEARSARGE," "MAINE," "NEW JERSEY," "RHODE ISLAND," "OHIO."

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A FORMIDABLE LINE OF FLOATING FORTRESSES—LEFT TO RIGHT: "MINNESOTA," "VERMONT," "LOUISIANA," "MISSOURI," "KANSAS," "CONNECTICUT," "ILLINOIS," "ALABAMA," "KENTUCKY."

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BATTLE-SHIPS IN THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD GETTING READY FOR THE GREAT CRUISE—"MINNESOTA" IN LEFT FOREGROUND, FLAG-SHIP "CONNECTICUT" IN LEFT BACKGROUND, "VIRGINIA" IN CENTRE BACKGROUND, "GEORGIA" IN CENTRE FOREGROUND, "OHIO" IN RIGHT BACKGROUND.—*H. D. Blauvelt*.

THE UNITED STATES PROVING ITS RANK AS THE WORLD'S SECOND NAVAL POWER.
POWERFUL BATTLE-SHIPS OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET PREPARING AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD AND LINED UP IN HAMPTON
ROADS FOR THE FIFTEEN-THOUSAND-MILE VOYAGE TO THE PACIFIC.

How Financial Crises Have Been Met

By Charles M. Harvey

I.

BY HIS sale of \$25,000,000 of Panama Canal bonds, by his issue, of \$15,000,000 of treasury certificates, and by his deposits of vast sums of government moneys in the national banks of New York and of other business centres, President Roosevelt has dealt with the recent financial flurry far more promptly, and also far more adequately, than his predecessors met the monetary disturbances of the past.

Five financial and industrial dislocations have been so widespread, so lasting, and so disastrous that they are commonly called panics. These took place in 1818, 1837, 1857, 1873, and 1893. Between each two of these convulsions there have been smaller monetary disturbances, which were with us a shorter time, and which did less damage while they were here. We had these in 1848, 1866, 1869, 1884, 1890, and a few other years. That which is now passing is one of the latter class. Each of these monetary collapses, small as well as large, had many causes. Previous to each of them, however, there was extravagant speculation in many directions, reckless banking, and credit extensions which were stretched to the snapping point. In all of them except that of 1907 there was also a defective or discredited currency.

When the panic of 1818, in the first half of Monroe's first term, struck the country, the most direct and positive measure of relief which was taken was the appointment of a new head—ex-Congressman Langdon Cheves, of South Carolina—for the Bank of the United States. That big institution, with branches in many cities, held almost the same relation to our government that the Bank of England holds to that of Great Britain. It held the government's deposits, and in its management our government had a voice. Some erratic conduct on the part of its official chiefs had been one of the causes of the financial disturbance. Cheves instituted reforms, which soon restored the public confidence, and normal business conditions were re-established throughout the country by 1821.

To remedy the evils precipitated on the country by the panic of 1837, which began a few weeks after he entered office, President Van Buren summoned Congress in extra session and urged it to pass a bill for the creation of an independent treasury, and also to issue \$10,000,000 of government notes for immediate relief. In his war on the United States Bank, Jackson defeated the project to give it a new charter, and he removed the government's deposits from it in 1834 and placed them in State banks. The big institution died in 1836, at the expiration of its patent. In the crash of 1837 the government lost some of its money through the failures of State banks. Van Buren wanted the independent treasury, so as to furnish a place for the government's deposits where the Secretary of the Treasury could always lay his hands upon them. In the extra session Congress granted the \$10,000,000 treasury-note relief, but the independent treasury bill did not pass until 1840, near the end of his term. The Whigs, when they entered office in the Harrison-Tyler administration, in 1841, abolished the independent treasury, but it was restored in 1846, by the Democrats under Polk, and, with some modifications, it has continued to this day.

President Buchanan refused to call an extra session of Congress when the panic of 1857 began, in the summer of that year, but in his message in December, at the opening of the regular session, he denounced the wildcat banking of that day, which had helped to bring the convulsion. The fatal weakness of a majority of the State banks, which furnished the currency of those times, had been revealed in the crashes of 1837 and 1857, and was one of the causes of the establishment of the national banking system under Lincoln in 1863, in the middle of the Civil War. Under that act government bonds were made the sole security for bank currency, the State bank issues were soon taxed out of circulation, and in the past forty years no holder of a bank note has ever lost a cent on that currency. The necessity, however, of furnishing a new market for government bonds had much to do with the creation of the national banking system.

II.

When the fall of the great banking-house of Jay Cooke & Co., on September 19th, 1873, brought the

financial smash-up of that year, a delegation of New York bankers appealed to President Grant to issue the \$44,000,000 of greenbacks which Secretary McCulloch, in the Johnson administration, had retired and canceled, but he refused, and he vetoed a bill passed in April, 1874, which would have put those greenbacks back into the circulation. Gold fled from the country on January 1st, 1862, when the United States Treasury and the New York banks suspended specie payments, and it had been merchandise until the panic of 1873, and remained so several years longer. The greenbacks created in 1862 and the national bank currency which originated in 1863 were the country's sole circulation, and they were far below par as expressed in terms of gold. Grant frequently urged the Republican Congress to restore gold payments, but without avail. When the Democrats carried the House of Representatives in November, 1874, then the Republicans, in the short session of Congress beginning in December, before the incoming Democratic House could get a chance to block the way, passed a resumption bill, which Grant signed on January 14th, 1875, to go into operation on January 1st, 1879. When President Hayes entered office in 1877 his Secretary of the Treasury, John Sherman, began collecting gold and silver in the treasury, the currency gradually rose in exchangeable value, and on resumption day, at the beginning of 1879, all forms of currency had advanced to the gold level, and they have been kept up to that line ever since.

Like Van Buren in a similar crisis over half a century earlier, President Cleveland called Congress in special session when the financial collapse of 1893 struck the country at the beginning of his second term. Believing that the silver dilution of the currency, which began back in 1878, was the chief cause of the panic, he urged Congress to repeal the purchase clause of the Sherman silver-bullion deposit law of 1890, which had succeeded the Bland-Allison limited silver-coinage act of 1878. After a hard fight, a majority of Congress being in favor of more silver instead of less, the bill was passed, most of the members of the Republican minority party joining the sound-money Democrats in pushing the repeal. Through the dexterous swinging of the patronage big stick Cleveland succeeded in getting enough free-silver Democrats over to his side to give a majority vote. On November 1st, 1893, Cleveland signed the repeal bill, and silver purchases by the government ceased. Immediately afterward the inflationists got together and passed a bill in March, 1894, to coin the silver seigniorage, amounting to \$55,000,000, but Cleveland promptly vetoed it.

For his courage and sanity in this crisis Cleveland deserved and received the plaudits of the friends of honest finance, but his acts helped to disrupt his party in 1896, and put the silverites, with Bryan as the leader, in control of the party's machinery. In the meantime, the lack of revenue and the greenback "endless chain," which drew gold out of the treasury, compelled Cleveland to sell bonds in order to get gold for the \$100,000,000 greenback resumption fund. Beginning with February, 1894, and ending with February, 1896, Cleveland sold \$262,000,000 of bonds for gold, and increased the interest-bearing debt of the government to that extent. The selling of the bonds for gold and the refusal to use silver in redeeming greenbacks and in paying all the government's debts, intensified the hostility of the silver men to him, and helped to put them in the ascendency in his party in 1896, where they remained until the Parker nomination in 1904.

III.

While President Roosevelt has acted with greater promptness and effectiveness than did any of his predecessors in monetary crises, it should be remembered that the perils which beset the country in the present monetary flurry were far smaller than those which were encountered by the other Presidents who have been named. As was not the case in the previous crises, all varieties of the currency under Roosevelt were and are absolutely safe. The silver debasement of the currency ended with the legislation in Cleveland's extra session of Congress in 1893. By the Republican victories in 1896 and 1900 on gold-standard platforms,

by the Republican act of 1900 which put the gold basis in the statutes, and by the maintenance of unbroken Republican supremacy in all branches of the government to this hour, the country can say that, as a great poet a great while ago said of a great man, our financial system was, and is,

that tower of strength
Which stood four-square to all the winds that blew.

As compared with the most recent of the panics, that in Cleveland's second term, our situation, at all points, has been vastly improved. The treasury deficit of 1893 makes a sorry showing beside the large surplus of 1907. The \$18,000,000 of an adverse balance in our foreign trade in the former year is replaced by a favorable balance of \$447,000,000 in the latter year. While Cleveland could not keep our treasury gold stock up to the \$100,000,000 mark, even by his successive bond sales amounting to \$262,000,000 in the aggregate, Roosevelt has a large excess of gold over the \$150,000,000 redemption fund. Our mines, which produced \$35,000,000 of gold in 1893, turned out over \$100,000,000 in 1907. The money in trade channels has increased so much faster than population that the \$23 per capita circulation then has expanded to \$34 now.

Bank clearings and railroad earnings, which are an accurate index of the volume of our great activities, have, since 1893, increased in a ratio several times as great as our population. Savings-bank deposits have, between those two years, expanded in a far larger proportion than has the number of the working people of the country. These register the great increase in wages which has taken place in the interval, and reflect the advance in the general level of prosperity which has taken place in the same period. The value of the products of the country's farms, which was \$2,500,000,000 in 1893, was, according to the report of the Secretary of Agriculture, over \$7,000,000,000 in 1907. The United States has expanded so rapidly in recent years that while we have only five per cent. of the world's population, we produce twenty per cent. of the world's wheat, twenty-five per cent. of its gold, thirty-three per cent. of its coal, thirty-five per cent. of its manufactures, thirty-eight per cent. of its silver, forty per cent. of its iron, forty-two per cent. of its steel, fifty-two per cent. of its petroleum, fifty-five per cent. of its copper, seventy-five per cent. of its cotton, and eighty per cent. of its corn.

These things tell why we were able to get \$90,000,000 of gold from the outside world during the recent flurry, although the big government banks of Europe raised their discount rates in the attempt to diminish the stream which we drew to us. These things also tell why it is that the monetary scare through which we are now passing will be short and mild compared with the financial disasters which often in the past precipitated themselves upon the country.

A word of admonition in this exigency, however, is needed. For the next year or two, at least, Congress should go very slowly in further regulating or hampering any of our great activities. Congress should enact a measure which will give greater elasticity to the currency, and avert or diminish such monetary hold-ups as that which the country has seen in the past few weeks. This is the best work "the big stick" can aid.

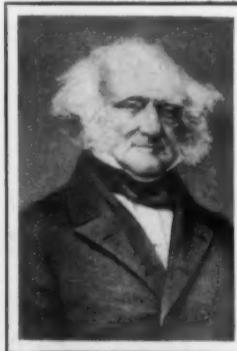
Indiana Farmers Plant Trees.

A TREE-PLANTING revival is in progress in southern Indiana, where many farmers are utilizing waste tracts of land for the growing of such trees as black locusts, hardy catalpas and other fast-growing varieties. The immediate cause of this movement is the scarcity of timber for fence posts. It is said that land which can be bought at from six to ten dollars an acre will yield a good crop of black locusts in about ten or twelve years, the product of which is estimated to be worth from \$250 to \$800 an acre. The forest service of the government is encouraging the movement in accordance with its general policy.

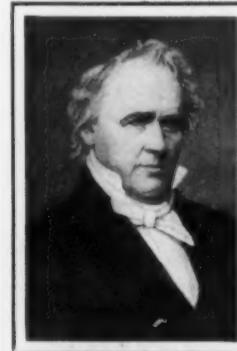
GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous." 50c. per case.



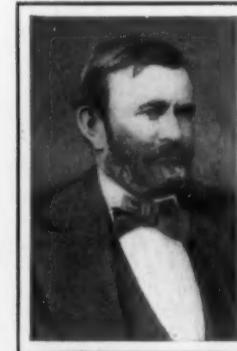
JAMES MONROE,
Fifth President of the United States.



MARTIN VAN BUREN,
Eighth man elected to the presidency.



JAMES BUCHANAN,
Fifteenth incumbent of the presidential office.



ULYSSES S. GRANT,
The nation's eighteenth President.



GROVER CLEVELAND,
Twenty-second president.—Cope, right, 1903, by Rockwood.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
Twenty-sixth chief executive of the American republic.—Prince.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN WHOSE TERMS PANICS OCCURRED.



MOUTH OF THE AIR-SHAFT, SHOWING THE HAVOC WROUGHT BY THE EXPLOSION.



ENTRANCE TO THE SEVEN-HUNDRED-FOOT SLOPE, WHERE THE VICTIMS ENTERED THE MINE—THE EXPLOSION LOOSENERED HEAVY ROCKS, CHOKING THE PASSAGE.



CROWD OF ANXIOUS RELATIVES AND FRIENDS NEAR THE SHAFT-HOUSE AWAITING RECOVERY OF THE BODIES OF THE DEAD.

EARLY WINTER COAL-MINE HORROR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

HARROWING SCENES WHICH FOLLOWED A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION OF COAL GAS IN A MINE AT NAOMI, PA., CAUSING THE LOSS OF NEARLY FIFTY LIVES AND GREAT DAMAGE TO THE MINE.



LITTLE MINING VILLAGE OF NAOMI, NEARLY EVERY HOUSE IN WHICH LOST ONE OR MORE BREAD-WINNERS THROUGH THE DISASTER.

JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

[NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York. Mining inquiries should be addressed to Editor Mining Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY.]

EVERY momentary rise in the stock market leads to the general belief that the worst is over, and induces the hope that a new boom is under way. Those who think that the panic is a momentary affair make a great mistake. We have not yet realized the far-reaching extent of the sudden depression in business. I am glad that the President, in his message to Congress, spoke a hopeful word at the outset. Every one should breathe a hopeful spirit, but we must face the situation as it is, otherwise we shall not be faithful to our trust, and may mislead those who at this particular time greatly need a warning and admonition. Months ago I called the attention of my readers to the fact that muck-raking was getting to be altogether too fashionable; that sensational attacks on the managers of our railroads and our great captains of industry and leading financiers would, if listened to, eventually impair, if they did not destroy, the confidence of the public. Secretary Root said, in a recent letter to the business men of Chicago:

It has been popular for several years to speak disparagingly of American business men, their methods, and their institutions. Both the secular and the religious press have vied with magazine writers, Chautauqua lecturers, and ambitious politicians in painting in most sombre colors everything American and in gazetting as unworthy of confidence quite indiscriminately American business men. A few most shameful disclosures have been held up quite universally as fair illustrations of conditions generally, instead of exceptions. Threats of criminal prosecutions of unnamed persons on undefined

and indefinite charges have been liberally exploited. Naturally these things have had their influence. Universal business confidence cannot be maintained indefinitely in the face of universal denunciation, and when confidence forsakes us there is nothing left on which to rest our business and industrial superstructure.

These are words of truth and soberness. It is not surprising that when muck-raking magazines and newspapers constantly repeated their accusations against those who had been leaders in our railway, industrial, and financial circles, investors lost confidence in all classes of securities, sold them freely, and began to hoard the proceeds. I am glad to note that Governor Hughes, who has never lost his head in all this turmoil, said, in a recent address in New York City, "I do not think that our business men are rogues; I believe in the soundness of American character; but in times like these we must all pull together." This is the keynote of the situation, and if a brief era of hard times must be faced—and it looks to me very much as if it must—we have the consolation, at least, of knowing that it will be a practical and well-deserved lesson to those who have listened to the voice of the muck-raker and thoughtlessly joined in the savage assaults on vested interests.

What this country needs more than anything else is repose. We cannot have a restoration of confidence until public opinion rises to the demand of this exigency and crushes the muck-rakers, the demagogues and the leaders high and low, who are seeking to climb into places of power over the ruins of reputations and of fortunes. Confidence is not a plant of quick growth. It will return slowly. The crushing blow to stock market values and to the industries of this country has been a blow also at the dinner-pail. When the dinner-pail is empty the working man is idle, and he will have abundant time for reflection. Then he will turn away in wrath from the demagogues with silver tongues who have done naught but deceive him.

I do not look for a decided improvement in the situation until we know what action Congress proposes to take regarding financial legislation and economic questions. If Congress would pass the appropriation bills, repeal legislation that was intended to reform but that in reality has oppressed our corporations; if it would kick out of doors every suggestion to increase the burdens of the people by tariff tinkering, income taxes, and extravagant appropriations in time of peace for war purposes, and if it would add to this programme legislation which under proper restrictions would enable railroads to pool their earnings and great industries to make equitable agreements for the maintenance of prices of commodities and wages, prosperity would loom up once more.

The writing of a letter is a very little thing, but I wish that every reader of this department who agrees with me would straightway cut my article out, and, with a word of commendation and approval, send it to his representative in the House and to his member of the Senate. The people have sat still too long and allowed the demagogue and the politician to have their way. While the whole country is groaning under a currency law as complex as it is unsatisfactory, and while every other nation has an elastic currency to meet such emergencies as we are now passing through, we have a Congress more interested in securing political jobs for henchmen or fat contracts for constituents than in rescuing our finances from confusion and destruction. The way to wake up a congressman is to write him a vigorous letter and let him know that he is the servant and not the master of the people who put him in his place and pay him his salary.

If this Congress should legislate wisely and adjourn promptly, the first step toward a restoration of confidence will have been taken. And if the national conventions of the two great parties, to be held early in summer, discard the radicals and name conservative candi-

dates for the presidency, it will only need a good outlook for the crops to give prosperity another lease of life, and the stock market a boom. If Congress fritters away its time, as it usually does, in spending the people's money more extravagantly than ever, and in passing bills to inflict still greater hardships on accumulated wealth, on our railways, and industrial corporations, and if radical candidates for the presidency are named, the hope of prosperity in the near future will fade into the dim distance. It is for the people to make their own choice, for in a republic like this, where the ballot controls, the people exercise a sovereign power.

Continuance of the business recession must inevitably largely decrease the earnings of our railways and of our factories. It must lead to the discharge of a great number of workmen and a general reduction in wages. Under such conditions, those who believe, as the free-traders do, in cheap things, will have an opportunity to see how their idea works. Prosperity always means higher prices both for commodities and labor, and in my experience, extending over a quarter of a century, I have always found that the people are willing to pay high prices for what they consume, provided they receive wages high enough to make the payments. I have also discovered that there is always more suffering and complaint when things are cheap, because "the cheap coat has always meant," as President Harrison has said, "the cheap man." With diminished earnings our great corporations must decrease their dividends. Yet despite this fact first-class stocks at present prices are inviting. They may sell lower, but they are low enough for the bargain-hunter, and for that reason I believe the man with money who invests it wisely will, in the end, have reason to be abundantly satisfied. The very sharpness of the slump in the stock market and in business gives reason for the hope that its continuance will not be

Continued on page 608

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

Continued from page 607.

unduly prolonged. Many of my readers, as will be seen by the answers I append to their questions, are seeking bargains in Wall Street. These responses will be of interest to others who are looking for opportunities for profitable investments, and I commend them to careful perusal.

"W." West Springfield, Mass.: Wabash common would hardly be regarded as an investment, and there are better speculations to be found among other cheap non-dividend-paying railroad shares.

"P." Frankfort, Ind.: I can obtain no report in reference to the Plantation Company. Most of the rubber plantation concerns have proved disappointing. It would be better to have something nearer home.

"L. M. P." Saginaw, Mich.: Union Pacific looks like the cheapest on your list, though all have merit. The Big Four is a Vanderbilt property, and insiders were advising their friends to purchase it when it sold around par. It pays 4 per cent., and at 50 looked decidedly cheap.

"D. B." Boston: 1. It is always well to average up when the market is at low ebb. This may not enable you to get out whole, but it will help you to reduce your losses, and if you have patience for a long pull you may get out better than even. 2. Appreciate your compliment.

"E." Charlestown, Mass.: I do not advise the purchase of the stock of the Compressed Air Power Company until the large capitalization is justified by its success as a commercial project. You would have great difficulty in disposing of the stock if you need ed your money in an emergency.

"D." New Orleans: J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co., 66 Broadway, New York, are members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange in good standing. 2. As a rule any broker will buy a small lot of any stock, provided cash accompanies the order, but there is general aversion to dealing in small lots on a margin.

"E. W. R." New York: The earnings of the American Ice Company, since its reorganization, have shown that it is abundantly able to take care of the interest on the limited issue of 6 per cent. debentures, which amounts to only about \$180,000 a year. The approaching annual statement will probably be of interest in this connection.

"Syracuse," New York: It looks to me as if you had been most unjustly treated. I would advise with an attorney and take prompt measures to demand an explanation and restitution, if the party is financially responsible. I know of nothing more contemptible than for a broker to violate the confidence of a client, and I have therefore constantly recommended the greatest care in the selection of a brokerage house.

"P. L." Indianapolis, Ind.: 1. Almost any of the dividend payers on your list would be a fair purchase. 2. I advise you to write to Alfred Mestre & Co., 52 Broadway, New York, members of the Stock Exchange, and ask for circular "M 26" describing ten railroad stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange and showing the income they yield at present. You will find it profitable to study this list, and can give "Jasper" as a reference.

"A. B. C. S." Saugerties, N. Y.: Earnings of the American Ice Company depend largely on weather conditions, both in summer and winter. For instance, it has a very large stock of ice on hand, due to the unfavorable summer weather, but if we should have an open winter, with a poor ice harvest, followed by a hot summer, the stock on hand would be a most valuable asset. As to the earnings, I

FINANCIAL.

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cannot say until the annual report is made public next month.

"S." Frederick, Maryland: I do not advise the purchase of the Hudson River Electric Power Company's first \$6 for investment. The company is seeking to increase its water-power and to put it on a more stable basis, I believe, and until this is done I would regard the bonds as highly speculative. Rumors that it was to be taken over by the General Electric have been heard, but I believe that the latter company has all it can do at present to take care of its own affairs.

"G. Pittsfield, Mass.: 1. One of the best weekly financial reviews is issued by the well-known members of the Stock Exchange, J. S. Bache & Co., 42 Broadway, New York. Write and ask them for a copy, and it will be sent you without charge. You can mention "Jasper" if you like. 2. I would not sacrifice my holdings at a serious loss, for while the market may have another break, the panicky feeling is disappearing, and prospects favor a gradual improvement with recoveries.

"X." Worcester, Mass.: I have been endeavoring to get at some satisfactory understanding as to the value of the Con. S. S. Co.'s 4s. They were floated among insiders at 25 with a 100 per cent. stock bonus, but the stock has little quotable value. A banker, who is a heavy holder of the bonds, tells me that they are worth keeping. They are not secured by a mortgage on the property, but only by the stocks of the steamship companies as collateral. Usually after such a decline, it is safe to even up, though you must form your own judgment.

"M." Martin's Ferry, O.: Almost any of the low-priced stocks on your list has an attractive speculative quality. American Ice paid 5 per cent. last year and sold at over 90, and for that reason many old-time speculators picked it up on the slump that carried it down to 10 or 12 on the general principle that after such a decline it was attractive. Leather common has been showing good earnings, and it is generally believed will be on the dividend-paying list when prosperous conditions return. Kansas City Southern common, Corn Products common, Erie, and Rock Island, all have speculative possibilities.

"G." Cincinnati: There is no reason why your broker should refuse to buy small lots for cash on your account. If you have the money to pay for it you can buy one share as easily as you can buy a hundred. Du Val, Greer & Co., bankers and brokers, and members of the New York Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York, will buy or sell lots, large or small. This firm deals especially in high-grade securities, both stocks and bonds. It will be glad to answer, more at length, your two questions about the earnings of the two railroads to which you refer. In writing, you can give "Jasper" as a reference if your care to.

"Dan." New York: Third Avenue stock, after its tremendous decline, would look like a very good purchase, but for the fact that no one knows what will be the outcome of the complex condition in which the traction interests of New York are finding themselves. If the Third Avenue railroad should be thrown back upon the hands of the bondholders, and disconnected from the present traction system, it ought to be able to take care of itself, but that would have to be demonstrated. The fact that the stock sold last year as high as 139, and has recently fallen to 16, has led many to regard it as a good gamble.

"E." Chicago: 1. Speculatively, Southern Pacific common looks more attractive than Atchison common. Both pay 6 per cent. dividends. Atchison shows a larger margin of safety than Southern Pacific, but the latter is a great earning property, whose merits have not been fully appreciated. 2. I advise you to study a very concise and interesting statement showing the margin of safety over preferred and common dividends, on the basis of their annual reports, of about twenty of the leading railroads. This has been very carefully compiled by Alfred Mestre & Company, members of the New York Stock Exchange, 62 Broadway, New York. Drop them a line and mention "Jasper," and the tabulation will be sent you without charge.

"L." Boston: 1. American Chicle common (the chewing-gum company) has been paying at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum. A few of these shares were recently offered at about 140. The amount of the capital outstanding is small, and there is no bonded indebtedness. I recommended this stock when it sold at half its present price, and I still believe in it as among the best of the industrials. Chicle prefers 6 per cent., and has been selling at between 85 and 90. There is only \$3,000,000 of this issue, and it has never failed to earn many times the dividend on the preferred. 2. The short-term notes of the Vanderbilt and some of the other leading railroads have recently been selling at very low figures. The safety of these obligations can hardly be questioned, and prominent investors bought them at much higher prices. I could not give you the list, as it would be altogether too long. If you will write to Swartwout & Appenzellar, bankers, 44 Pine Street, New York, and ask them for their tabulated list of equipment bonds and car trusts, or for a smaller list of those that they specially recommend, it will be sent you without charge, if you will mention "Jasper."

"T." Sandusky, O.: The Manhattan Railway was leased to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for 99 years at an annual rental of 7 per cent. dividends on the stock. It has been earning considerable more than this, and if the guarantee should fail the stockholders would have no reason to complain, as the road would pay them larger returns than they are now receiving. For that reason I do not believe that the present traction situation endangers the Manhattan Elevated dividends. South-

ern Pacific preferred, a 7 per cent. stock redeemable in 1910 at 115 and convertible into common stock, pays more than 6 per cent. and looks safe. 2. Steel preferred, paying 7 per cent., would stand a better chance of a speculative advance than the bonds, but the latter, being a prior lien and a very good 5 per cent. security, ought to advance beyond par if the Steel Trust passes through the present depression without suffering severely. 3. The dividend on Southern Pacific preferred is non-cumulative, and payable when earned.

"G. W." Milwaukee: In view of the statements made by the American Malting Company before the reorganization regarding the future of the company, the situation is far from satisfactory. It has been hinted that some of the leading holders of the stock were implicated in the local banking troubles in Brooklyn, and were compelled to sacrifice their holdings at a heavy shrinkage. Mr. Louis H. Newkirk, 18 Wall Street, New York City, was asked by a number of stockholders to make an investigation of the company's affairs. If a sufficient number of proxies were sent to him or to me, such an investigation could be started, and I believe the sooner the better. There is no reason, with its reduced capitalization, why the stock should sell as low as it does, and I would not sacrifice it at present.

"A. B. C." Helena, Mont.: 1. Central Leather is in strong hands and is showing earnings far in excess of the dividend requirements of the preferred. I regard the stock as one of the good industries, but to what extent a protracted business recession would affect its earnings, I could not say. 2. It looks cheap at current figures. 3. Central Leather common a year ago was apparently in a position to begin payment of 4 per cent. dividends, and many insiders were purchasers of it at that time. They appear to be still purchasing on the slump. 4. I think decidedly well of Southern Pacific common, and believe that C. C. C. and St. L., Amalgamated Copper, and Kansas City Southern, have merit. Of course these lower-priced stocks do not rank with Baltimore and Ohio, Atchison, and Reading.

"Bonds." Syracuse, N. Y.: The list would be too long for me to give, but your inquiry is fully answered in a very interesting and instructive circular on railroad bonds just issued. This gives groupings of bonds. The first embracing safe, conservative investments, the second what are known as "minimum-risk bonds" suitable for persons having surplus earnings, and third convertible bonds yielding large returns and having good speculative possibilities. I advise you to drop a line to Spencer Trask & Co., bankers, William Street, New York, and ask for quotations on their groups of listed railroad bonds. You can mention "Jasper." The first group yields nearly 5 1/2 per cent., the second from 5 to 5 1/2, and the third from 5 1/2 to 6 per cent. Still another group, No. 4 of semi-speculatives, yields as high as 6 1/2 per cent.

"Blauvier." Washington, D. C.: The strength of U. S. Steel preferred indicates the persistence with which the stock is supported by those who believe, or who rather hope, that the present depression in business will be short-lived. Unless it is, the earnings of the Steel Trust must show a startling reduction, for it is publicly stated that the iron and steel mills and furnaces are now running at less than half their full capacity, and that the sheet- and tin-plate companies are operating less than 25 per cent. of their mills. Under such circumstances, I hesitate to advise the purchase of the Steel Trust stocks, and think the 5 per cent. bonds around 80 are safer and surer. I would prefer Reading common to Steel preferred. With a small amount of money it might be better for you to buy a few shares of Ontario and Western, Kansas City Southern, or Southern Pacific.

"S." Rochester, N. Y.: 1. A number of excellent securities are now on a basis yielding from 5 per cent. upwards, and in some instances as high as 10 per cent. A list of these will be sent you with a daily market letter, without charge, if you will write to J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, 66 Broadway, New York. Ask them to send you their "Circular A22." 2. You would find greater safety in a bond than in a railroad stock, and for this reason the low-priced bonds, like the Clover Leaf 4s, and the San Antonio and A.P. 4s, the latter guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Southern Pacific, are favorably regarded. 3. Standard Oil sells at about \$480 a share, and paid last year at the rate of 8 per cent. on this figure. The capital stock is small, the business expanding, and the stock is closely held by very careful investors who expect that the capital will be increased some day to the great advantage of the holders.

"J. C. M." Cleveland, O.: 1. With a small amount of money one can less afford to run the risks of speculation. All the low-priced stocks, both railway and industrial, of the non-dividend class look cheap, compared with the high figures of a year or two ago, but they will advance slowly in the near future unless the return of prosperous conditions is quite abrupt, and this is hardly to be expected in a presidential year. For that reason you would be safer in buying some of the low-priced, dividend-paying stocks, like Ontario and Western, Amalgamated, Kansas City Southern, Toledo St. Louis and Western preferred, C. C. C. and St. L., or Southern Pacific common. Safety, with an investment quality, would be found in Great Northern, Union Pacific, St. Paul, Northwest, New York Central, and stocks of that character. 2. I would not advise you at present to go into the Nevada stocks to which your refer. There may be money in some of them, but with your limited resources it would be unwise to take too many chances.

"J. M. M." Pensacola: You have already realized that your speculation shows you a handsome profit. Almost anything bought on the lowest level prevailing up to the recent advance was bound to give favorable results. I believe that the severity of the business depression is not generally recognized, and that unless it speedily abates there will be another

recession in the stock market. Of course uncertainty attends the situation and no one can safely foresee the future, but under such conditions one feels safer in buying dividend-paying securities of such a character that, no matter what may happen to the stock market, his income is well assured. A number of dividend-paying railroad stocks and bonds are still attractive, and if you take your profit in your speculative issues you can readily make investments on which you can stand. Some of the veteran speculators of the Street have been taking their profits on speculative stocks and banking their money for another fall, which they anticipate before the close of the winter, possibly in February.

"W." Columbus, O.: 1. Profit, in such a market, is always a good thing to take. While I believe that stocks are on an attractive level, and may advance to still higher figures because of the large investment purchases now being made, and the considerable short interest still outstanding, still we must expect a reaction within the course of a month or two unless business conditions improve. The smelting and refining business is especially depressed, but will have a speedy recovery if the business outlook improves. Cheap railroad stocks like Kansas City Southern preferred, Southern Pacific common, M. K. and T. preferred, and Ontario and Western, all in the dividend class, might reach a more substantial figure. 2. Inside interests purchased Amalgamated at much higher figures than its recent quotations, and are holding their stocks in spite of the recent depression in the copper market. For that reason Amalgamated is attractive, though I do not believe it wise to trade on margins at this time. 3. Atlantic Coast Line looks reasonable.

Continued on page 609.

FINANCIAL.

THERE ARE MANY HIGH-CLASS SECURITIES LISTED ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE SELLING BELOW VALUE, WHICH IF BOUGHT *OUTRIGHT* NOW, WOULD YIELD ATTRACTIVE INCOME WHILE CARRIED, AND SHOULD EVENTUALLY ADVANCE MATERIALLY IN PRICE, WE SHALL BE GLAD TO CORRESPOND WITH YOU ON THE SUBJECT.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.*Continued from page 608.*

"M..." Connecticut: Southern Railway common sold last year as high as 42, or higher than the preferred has recently sold. The earnings are showing considerable shrinkage, and the bonds of the company are not in the best favor. The talk of a reorganization is hardly justified, and if prosperous business conditions continue, the earnings of the road will show better. Dividends on the common, however, are a good way off, and it will be safer to buy the preferred. As a rule, the time to even up on any stock is when it is apparently among the undesirables, as Southern common certainly has been of late.

"Cheap Stocks," Buffalo, N. Y.: I wish name a stock which would be sure of trebling within a year or two, but I have not the gift of prophecy. If this country's prosperity continues, many of the low-priced railroad and industrial shares will treble and quadruple in value in a few years, if the stability of our corporations is assured. I believe that the United Railways stock of Baltimore around 9 gives fair hope of a profit to one who buys it at present. Not long ago it sold much higher. The earnings of the company, which has a monopoly of the street-car privileges in one of the greatest cities in the country, are increasing. It would be safer for you to buy a few shares outright rather than many on a margin. It is no more difficult to buy stocks or bonds, if you have the money to pay for them, than it is to buy an apple or a pound of sugar. S. Spencer Trask & Co., William and Pine streets, New York, prominent members of the New York Stock Exchange, will send you a cir-

cular describing leading railroad and industrial investments if you will drop them a line and ask for circular No. 53, and mention "Jasper."

"Nesmer," Syracuse, N. Y.: Thank you for your kind words. Experience shows that such a condition of affairs as we are now having in business and financial circles is inevitably followed, as business depression increases, by a plethora of loanable funds, and in consequence low money rates. After liquidation stagnation usually follows, and then money, finding no opportunity for profitable investment, seeks it first in gilt-edged bonds, next in gilt-edged stocks, and finally in more speculative securities. The Lake Shore collateral 3 1/2s and the Southern Pacific 4s are entirely safe to hold, and bonds of this class will appreciate quite rapidly as soon as funds begin to seek investment on a liberal scale. To sell such securities at a loss, in order to buy speculative securities, is not a good plan from the investment standpoint, strictly speaking. But if the sale can be made without much loss, you would no doubt be advantaged by selling and putting the money into such stocks as Great Northern preferred, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific common or preferred, and stocks of that character. Reading seems to me to have greater advantages than D. and H.

NEW YORK, December 12th, 1907. JASPER.

Making Money in Mining.

NATURALLY the present period of hard times has interfered with the development of good mining properties. The tremendous boom in copper led to an earnest search for new mineral-bearing sections, especially in Mexico, New Mexico, and Arizona. Many mining properties showed promises of good returns, and in some cases of great riches, under favorable circumstances of development. Now that the financial stringency has interfered with the carrying out of mining plans, holders of stock should beware of sacrificing their shares needlessly, and should stand by the properties in which they are interested, so long as they have assurance that they are in good hands, patiently awaiting the resumption of general business, when copper under normal conditions will again have its day as one of the most indispensable of minerals.

"Haze," Toledo: I can get no report and would not recommend it.

"A." Duluth, Minn.: You might get the information from Hayden, Stone & Co., 87 Milk Street, Boston.

"Reader," Chicago: Anonymous communications are not answered.

"D." Traverse City, Mich.: In view of the present condition of affairs in the mining world, I would not be in a hurry to make the purchase.

"W. M. & Co." New York: The Calumet and Pinal Mining Company has a number of claims near Red Rock, Ariz., but it has still to demonstrate their value.

"A. R." New York: I do not believe in the property and would not recommend its purchase at the price you mention. It would be very difficult for you to realize on the stock if you bought it.

"H." La Crosse, Wis.: The Calumet and Sonora Mining Company was organized in 1902, with a capital of \$300,000. It has a group of mines not far from Cananea, Mexico, the value of which is still to be determined. I do not regard it as an investment.

"H." Hallock, Minn.: Greene-Can. is not paying dividends, and most of the mines have been shut down because of the low price of copper. With a rise in copper it is hoped that dividends will be resumed, so that the stock has attractive possibilities.

"X." Schenectady: I have been endeavoring to get the information you ask. Chicago advises report that the party has been very ill, and that information is difficult to obtain. His reputation, as I understand it, is good, and it is possible that the financial pressure has affected him.

"Q." Vicksburg: I doubt if there is anything like the value in the first company you mention that has been claimed for it. Its future is questionable. The second company is not an investment, but it has reported progress in its work. I have not seen the property and cannot express a personal opinion.

"P." Marion, S. C.: The Nome Gold Dredging and Power Company looks like a speculative proposition highly capitalized and promising altogether more than it can expect to fulfill. Several prominent persons appear to be identified with it, but this is not unusual, even in companies which are not rated among the best. I would not advise the purchase of the stock. 2. The other dredging company to which you refer looks to me like a cheap, get-rich-quick proposition, which ought to be severely left alone.

"Mojave": I have no doubt that the affairs of the Mitchell Mining Company are in the shape in which they are represented in the circular they have sent their shareholders. Yet I should hesitate as a stockholder to turn in my good money to the same people who had forfeited my confidence. It is too bad that the stockholders did not get together in time to appoint their own committee and look after the receivership themselves. It may not be too late to do this, and if a sufficient number would communicate with me, I would see if the services of an attorney could be secured in time to act.

"A. B. C. S." Saukertown: 1. Dominion Copper, with its par value of \$10, and the fine outlook it had before the decline of the metal, looks like an attractive speculation around 1 1/2 and 2. Greene-Cananea, with its great possibilities, also looks cheap, but everything depends upon how long the depression in copper may continue. 2. The references of Mr. Curran, president of the Mogollon, are excellent, and I believe that he has been doing his best under many adverse conditions to put the mine on a paying basis. Those who are familiar with the property speak highly of it and of him, and I would send him my proxy if I were a shareholder.

"R." Anderson, S. C.: As to the value of Greene Gold-Silver shares at present, I doubt if any one, unless it were Colonel Greene himself, could give it to you, and the colonel is not taking the public into his confidence these days. After all the wonderful statements of the earnings and possibilities of this property that Colonel Greene has given out in his campaign literature, the cessation of dividends on the preferred was totally unexpected.

The only way for stockholders to find out what there is in the Greene companies, is for them to get together and appoint an investigating committee, with full power to go to the bottom of things. I am glad to know that such a committee is being organized by Mr. L. H. Newkirk, of 18 Wall Street, in connection with the crooked work by which the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, a first-class paying property, was gobbled up by an undeveloped concern, the Cananea. While Mr. Newkirk's committee is delving into this unsavory mess, I advise that it go into the other properties which Colonel Greene has foisted upon the public. It would be well for you and others who have suffered by their experience to get in touch with Mr. Newkirk at an early date.

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NEW YORK, December 12th, 1907. ROSCOE.

The Story of Chartreuse.

SEVERAL hundred years ago, among the rugged mountains of Dauphiné, near Grenoble, in France, the Carthusian Monks (Pères Chartreux) began the manufacture of their celebrated liqueur called "Chartreuse." In 1901 the French government expelled them from their monastery, taking possession of all the property, and permitting the official liquidator to foist upon the public, through a dealer in wines and liquors, an imitation of the famous old liqueur, the secret formula for which was known only to the monks. This decoction, called "Chartreuse," was put up in the old bottles with the old labels under which the original cordial had acquired world-wide fame and reputation, and since 1904 a very limited quantity of it has actually been sold in this country. In 1905 the Carthusian Monks, having meanwhile settled in Spain, brought suit to restrain the sale of the spurious or imitation "Chartreuse," the result being an injunction prohibiting the sale of any liqueur under the old label not made by the Carthusian Monks, save in conjunction with a label reading: "This liqueur, although made at the Grande Chartreuse in France, is not made by the Carthusian Monks, but under the direction of Mr. Lecouturier, appointed liquidator of their property after their expulsion from France" which, of course, had a tendency to condemn the article in the eyes of the public.

Since the confiscation of their property and expulsion from France, the monks continue the manufacture of their liqueur at Tarragona, Spain, using the secret recipe or formula, having taken the same with them from France to Spain, and employing identically the same ingredients used by the order three hundred years ago. This delicious nectar, when made in France, was called "Liqueur Fabriquée à la Grande Chartreuse," but since the establishment of the monks at Tarragona they have adopted a new label, which reads, "Liqueur Fabriquée à Tarragona par les Pères Chartreux," with which the public is now becoming familiar, though the monks still retain the legal and exclusive right to the old name, labels, and bottles. No liqueur associated with the name of the Carthusian Monks (Pères Chartreux) and made since their expulsion from France is genuine except that made by them at Tarragona, Spain.

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American Trade in Australia.

OFFICIAL British reports are to the effect that British trade in Australia has been displaced to a considerable degree by continental and American manufacturers. In the textile field, denims from America have replaced the moleskins formerly imported from Manchester, and, in the case of metal goods and tools, American ingenuity and push have established a firm hold on the market. American boots and shoes, which were formerly very popular in Australia, are not now sold so extensively, the imports having fallen from \$644,270 in 1904, to \$401,370 in 1906.

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can Dwellings," containing house plans. 25 cents.

Life-insurance Suggestions.

LARGE deposits of silicate of zinc and carbonate of zinc have been discovered in the Leadville district. Zinc has never before been found in this district in other than sulphide form. Considerable shipments are now being made.

It is announced that a portion of the Golden Cycle Mill at Colorado Springs will be re-built of steel. The fire caused the closing or curtailing of the output of twenty-five Cripple Creek mines. The initial capacity of the new mill will be 450 tons of ore daily.

The amount of gold shipped from the Nome custom-house up to October 1st was \$5,375,288.30, and it is estimated that since that time upwards of \$2,000,000 has been sent out by steamer and registered mail. This is an increase of nearly \$500,000 over the product of the year 1906.

Deadwood Basin, Idaho, reports the discovery of a vein of galena rich in silver. It is said to be twenty feet wide, and it is the opinion of experts that if it is as rich to the depth of 150 feet as it is at the surface, it will be worth \$1,000,000. Deadwood Basin was long ago known as a profitable placer mining camp, and it is now hoped that it will be as good a field for quartz mining.

One of the officials of a trap-rock company, near Sault Ste. Marie, reports the discovery of excellent samples of ore, rich in cobalt and free silver. The discovery was made in blasting a large quantity of rock for shipment to Cleveland, O., where it was to be used for paving streets. A fifteen-foot vein was uncovered, and it is said that in order to keep up shipments of paving-rock now called for by contract, the company has been compelled to ship a considerable quantity of rock which, it is believed, contained valuable mineral.

Estimates of the quantity of iron ore in the United States, made by Edwin C. Eckels, of the United States Geological Survey, have done much to dissipate the fears of an iron famine recently raised by a noted Swedish geologist. The Swede put the total supply of the world at 10,000,000,000 tons. He assigned to the United States hardly more than enough to last until the year 1950. Mr. Eckels believes that the United States has an ore reserve of nearly 10,000,000,000 tons, as much as that which the Swedish scientist assigned to the whole world. According to the American authority the deposits in the Lake Superior region and those which can be easily mined in the South amount to 4,500,000,000 tons. If the consumption were at the rate of 50,000,000 tons a year, these deposits would be almost sufficient to supply the demand for a century.

"R. P." Nashville: 1. The action to which you refer, against the Mutual Reserve, has been instituted by a policy-holders' committee, claiming to represent over \$1,000,000, face value, of policies in the company. It is given out that an application for a receiver will be made. 2. I do not know the name of the secretary.

"N." Cincinnati: 1. The seven indictments for forgery against President Hegeman, of the Metropolitan Life, were dismissed, but the court sustained the three indictments for perjury. The court held that if, as alleged, the entries made on the books before the annual report was made were false or deceptive, the mere intent to deceive was not criminal. The question of the solvency of the Metropolitan was not involved in any way. 2. The Penn Mutual would be better.

"M." Boston: 1. The right of an assessment association to increase its assessments without the consent of the insured appears to be upheld by the courts. The case to which you refer was against the Knights of the Maccabees. The lower court found in favor of the plaintiff and held that his suspension from the Maccabees for failure to pay the increased assessment was illegal and void, and that he must be reinstated. The appellate division reversed this decision and ordered a new trial. 2. If the cost of your assessments were computed in the aggregate you would find that they would have bought you a very substantial policy in a sound old-line company, and that, instead of having a lapsed policy of no value, you would now have a paid-up insurance that would be worth something to you and to your family. Security, not cheapness, is the first consideration in such matters.

"G." Buffalo: The Supreme Court of the United States, in the Mutual Reserve case, held that the re-incorporation of the company was not in violation of the policy-holders' rights. The claim was made that when the company changed its plan from the assessment to the straight life and also changed its name, fraud was committed, but the court holds otherwise. The history of the Mutual Reserve justifies my repeated warnings against assessment insurance. When this association was organized by the late Mr. Harper, on the assessment basis, it had for a time the most phenomenal success, and this continued as long as he was able to attract new membership. The crisis came, as it always does in assessment insurance, when the increasing ages of the members largely increased the death losses. To face this crisis it was sought to change the Mutual Reserve from the assessment to the old-line plan, and in doing this great hardship to the older members was occasioned. I had hoped that there might be some redress for them.

The Heron

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

A FORM of life-insurance which is not so much in favor in this country as abroad is likely to receive a considerable advertisement by the record of the dealings of one of the leading life-assurance companies with Mrs. Betsey Gage, of Brooklyn, who celebrated her one-hundredth birthday a few weeks ago. When she was seventy-two years old Mrs. Gage purchased for \$2,000 an annuity of \$275, payable quarterly for the rest of her life. According to the expectancy table on which insurance is calculated, it might have been not unreasonably supposed that the company would be obliged to make payments for only eight years. Six years after her original investment she placed \$1,300 in another life annuity of \$211.60. She has therefore received more than \$12,000 from the company on an investment of \$3,300. Annuities are a satisfactory form of life insurance, especially for persons who have no one dependent upon them and who desire to assure themselves of a fixed income for the rest of their lives, though of course the premiums paid are much in excess of those for the ordinary forms.

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